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ABSTRACT

Recognition of tribal attitudes and goals is considered to be a most important phase of the Fort Mojave Tribe Comprehensive Plan. Meetings with the tribal council, committees, and a household survey shows employment opportunities, education, transportation, and cultural awareness to be the key issues dominating the concerns of the people. Among the 659 tribal members, male employment is at 42 percent and underemployment at 48 percent. Tribal members want the land base used for "job creating activities." Vocational training and adult education programs are needed. Tribal members are concerned about the loss of the Mojave language and want the children to be more aware of their ancestors and culture. Specific tribal goals include utilization of large portions of tribal land for agriculture, possible construction of a gambling casino on Nevada lands, building of new access roads, construction of housing subdivisions, creation of a tribal museum at old Fort Mojave, and erection of a large shopping center. In addition to planning goals, this study gives detailed information on the Fort Mojave tribe by discussing population and employment statistics, land use, transportation systems, housing conditions, education, and environmental services. The appendix lists federal, state and local government officials and possible foundation grant sources. (DS)

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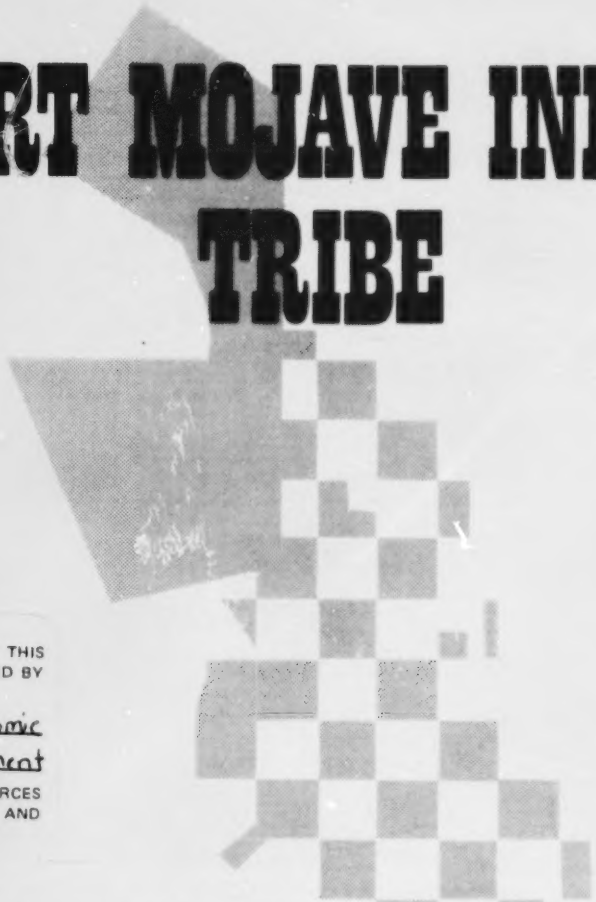
FORT MOJAVE INDIAN TRIBE



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COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY

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SUMMARY REPORT

OF

FORT MOJAVE TRIBE

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Prepared by

Community Affairs Division

Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development

Bruce Babbitt
Governor

March, 1978

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Resolution No. 74-5

RESOLUTION

Fort Mojave Tribal Council

WHEREAS, the Fort Mojave Tribe desires to undertake a comprehensive planning program, to identify tribal resources, analyze tribal needs, preserve tribal values and traditions and to promote the general health, safety and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the community lacks adequate resources to undertake such a program, and planning grants under authority of Section 701 of Housing Act of 1954, as amended, are available to the State of Arizona, acting through the Office of Economic Planning and Development, to assist Indian tribes in comprehensive planning at no cost to the tribe; and

WHEREAS, the tribe realizes that it has three options to apply for future HUD 701 grant funds:

1. through the Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development,

2. directly to HUD (which requires a HUD waiver),

3. or through a multi-tribal planning body designated as an eligible applicant by the Secretary of the Interior (also requires a HUD waiver); and

WHEREAS, the tribe has reviewed and found acceptable the program and intent of the Comprehensive Planning Assistance from the Office of Economic Planning and Development to Indian reservations; and

WHEREAS, in order to successfully complete a comprehensive plan community contact and input is imperative. The tribal council designates Llewellyn Barrackman, Chairman as the point of contact for the planning team of the Office of Economic Planning and Development; and

WHEREAS, upon completion of the comprehensive plan, the Office of Economic Planning and Development will provide the tribal council with a final publication useful in the implementation of the comprehensive plan and upon request will provide continuing planning assistance;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Fort Mojave tribe hereby applies for Comprehensive Planning Assistance from the Office of Economic Planning and Development.

Chapter I

INFORMATION BASE

Location of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation

The Fort Mojave Reservation covers over 41,000 acres in the tri-state area of Arizona, California and Nevada and is intersected by the Colorado River (FIGURE I-1). The land area is divided into three major segments: 23,669 acres in Mohave County, Arizona; 12,633 adjacent to Needles in San Bernardino County, California and 5,582 acres in Clark County, Nevada.

In addition, the Fort Mojave people reside in both California and Arizona. The Needles Village, located adjacent to the City of Needles, houses the tribal headquarters and community services and approximately 191 tribal members. Approximately 133 members reside in the Arizona Village located in the Mohave Valley. California and Nevada are Public Law 280 states while Arizona is not. Public Law 280 is a federal law which grants states jurisdictional responsibility in the areas of health, welfare, education and law enforcement on Indian reservations. The tribe is attempting to end the Public Law 280 jurisdiction in California and Nevada.

Historical and Cultural Sketch

The Mojaves are the most populous group of the Yuman linguistic and cultural stock which includes the Cocopahs, Quechans, Hualapais, Havasupais, and Yavapais. The habitat of the Mojaves has traditionally been along the Colorado River in the Mohave Valley. Although the core of the Mojave territory was on both sides of the river from Davis Dam to Topock, tribal influence ranged in a north-south direction from Searchlight, Nevada to Blythe, California (FIGURE I-2).

Socioeconomic Analysis

The purpose of socioeconomic analysis is to provide a data base on the tribe and the tri-state regional economy. Projections of tribal population and trends in regional economic development allows the tribe to prepare for future economic needs of the area both in labor force and potential business development.

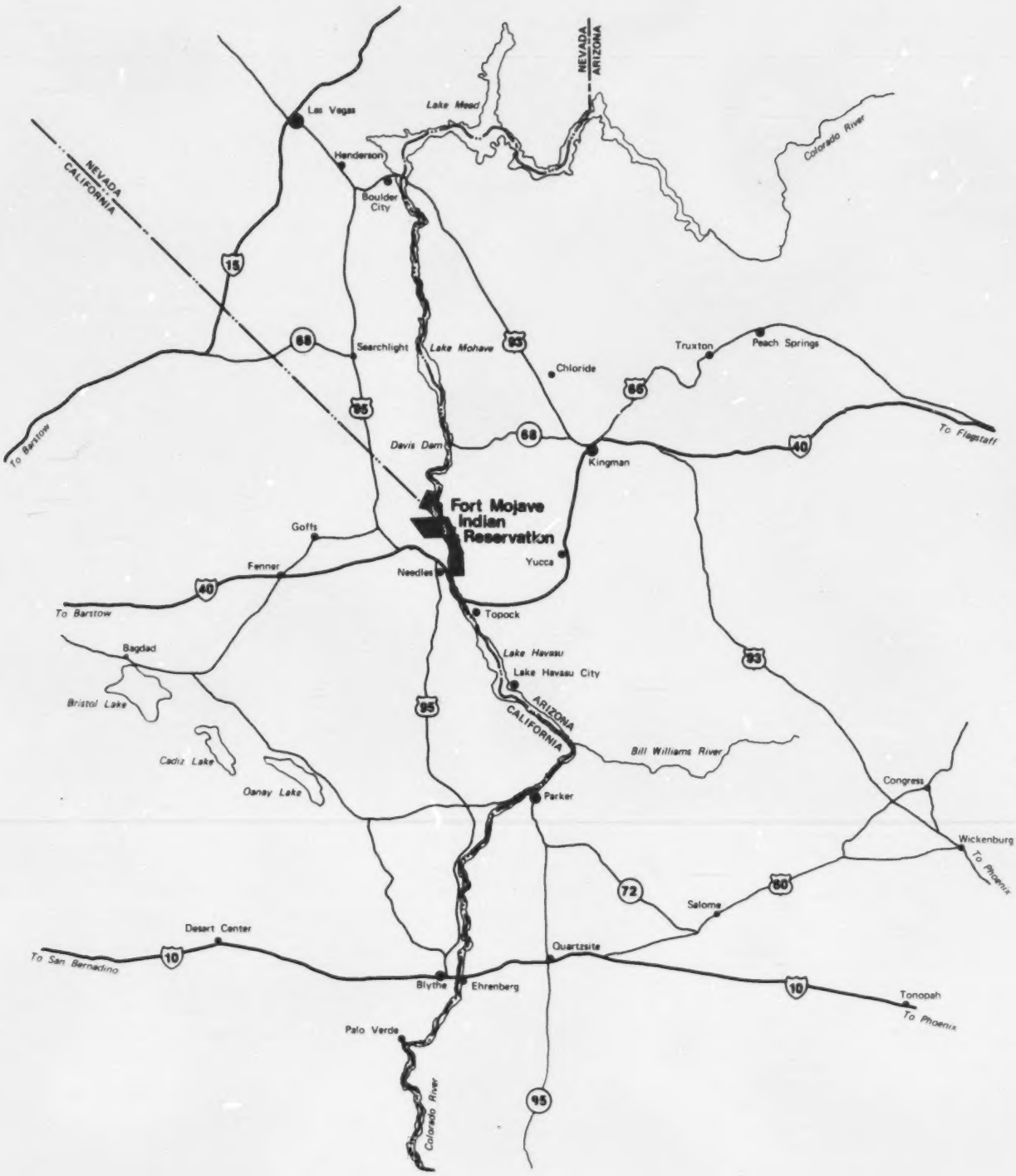
Mojave Tribe Population

The current enrollment of the Fort Mojave Tribe is 659 members (TABLE I-1). The population is primarily concentrated in three areas: Needles Village (191), City of Needles (75) and Mohave Valley (133) for a total of 399. Of the 260 members not residing in the Needles-Mohave Valley area, 74 are located throughout Arizona. The remaining 186 tribal members reside throughout the Country.

Mojave Tribe Projected Population

Population projections are calculated so the tribe can anticipate by age group future human resource needs. In addition, calculations are based on the total enrollment because of the observed trend of tribal members returning to the reservation as housing and economic conditions improve.

The projected population figures indicated by 1980 there will be 39 additional members bringing the tribal total to 698. In 1985 there will be 773 members and by 1990, 852. The continued growth will require additional housing, jobs and services.



Prepared by Office of Economic Planning and Development Community Affairs	FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LOCATION OF FORT MOJAVE	N FIGURE 1-1

TABLE I-1

ENROLLED MEMBERS
FORT MOJAVE TRIBE

Age	Male	Female	Total
0- 4	33	21	54
5- 9	35	37	72
10-14	38	53	91
15-19	46	46	92
20-24	45	40	85
25-29	29	27	56
30-34	20	23	43
35-39	16	23	39
40-44	12	12	24
45-49	14	16	30
50-54	3	13	21
55-59	7	11	18
60-64	6	2	8
65-69	7	5	12
70-74	7	5	12
75 +	1	1	2
Total	325	334	659

Source: Fort Mojave Tribal Rolls

Mojave Tribe Employment

The current employment data provided by the tribe is based on the individuals living in the Needles-Mohave Valley area. There is an available work force of 147: 88 males and 59 females. A breakdown of labor force and employment is shown in TABLE I-3.

The unemployment rate of 44 percent is very high when compared with a national average unemployment rate of 5.6 percent in 1974. Mohave County during 1976 had unemployment rate of 9.4 percent. Total County employment during the same year was 466,800.

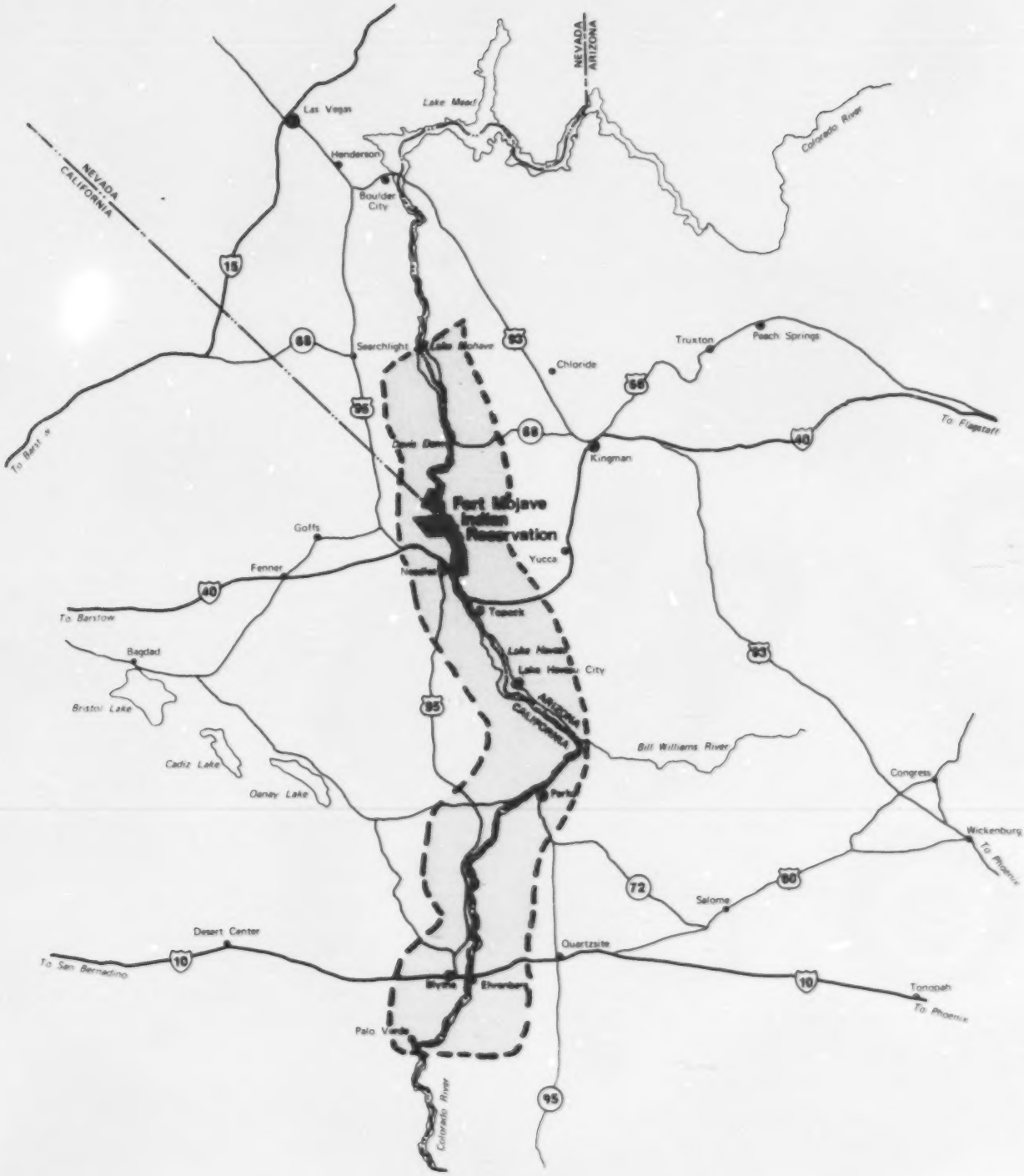
Tri-State Regional Analysis

A tri-state regional analysis of the Fort Mojave Reservation area is necessary to indicate labor force and economic development potential. The tri-state region consists of Needles, California, Mohave County, Arizona and the southern tip of Clark County, Nevada. The region has experienced substantial population growth in the past decade, with the growth expected to continue.

Most of the population growth has occured in Mohave County, Arizona. However, San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada have received significant impact from the growth (TABLE I-4).

Nevada Area. The Nevada portion of the tri-state region has maintained persistent population growth and the large population increases should continue.

The population projections and estimates are made for the extreme southeastern area of Nevada and an adjoining northern strip which extends along the Colorado River.



Prepared by Office of Economic Planning and Development Community Affairs	FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FORMER TERRITORY OF THE MOJAVES 12	N FIGURE 1-2

TABLE I-2

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE GROUP
FORT MOJAVE TRIBE
1977-1990

Age	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
0-4 Male:	33	35	38	41	44	48	50	51	53	55	56	57	57	57
Female:	21	25	30	35	40	46	48	49	51	52	54	55	55	56
Total:	54	61	68	75	84	94	97	101	104	107	110	111	112	113
5-9 Male:	35	35	34	34	33	32	35	37	40	43	47	49	51	52
Female:	37	34	31	27	24	21	25	29	34	39	45	47	49	50
Total:	72	68	65	61	57	53	59	66	74	82	92	96	99	102
10-14 Male:	38	37	37	36	35	35	34	34	33	33	32	34	37	40
Female:	53	50	47	43	40	37	34	30	27	24	21	25	29	34
Total:	91	87	83	79	76	72	68	64	61	57	53	59	66	74
15-19 Male:	46	44	43	41	39	38	37	36	36	35	34	34	34	33
Female:	46	47	49	50	51	53	49	48	43	40	37	33	30	27
Total:	92	92	91	91	91	90	86	83	79	75	71	68	64	60
20-24 Male:	45	45	45	45	45	45	43	41	40	38	37	36	35	35
Female:	40	41	42	45	44	46	47	48	50	51	52	49	48	43
Total:	85	86	87	89	89	90	90	90	89	89	89	85	81	77
25-29 Male:	29	32	35	38	40	43	43	43	43	43	43	41	40	38
Female:	27	29	32	34	37	39	41	42	43	44	45	46	48	49
Total:	56	61	67	72	77	83	84	85	86	87	88	87	87	87
30-34 Male:	20	22	23	25	26	28	30	33	36	38	41	41	41	41
Female:	23	24	24	25	26	27	29	31	34	36	39	40	41	42
Total:	43	45	47	50	52	54	59	64	70	75	80	81	82	83
35-39 Male:	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	22	23	25	26	29	31	34
Female:	23	23	23	23	22	22	23	24	24	25	26	28	31	33
Total:	39	39	40	40	41	41	43	46	48	50	52	57	62	67
40-44 Male:	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	19	21	22
Female:	12	14	16	18	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	24
Total:	24	27	29	32	35	37	38	38	39	39	40	42	44	46
45-49 Male:	14	13	13	12	12	11	12	12	13	13	14	15	15	16
Female:	16	15	14	13	12	11	13	15	17	19	21	21	21	21
Total:	30	28	27	25	24	23	25	28	30	33	35	36	36	37
50-54 Male:	8	9	10	10	12	13	12	12	11	11	10	11	11	12
Female:	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	13	13	12	11	13	15	17
Total:	21	22	24	25	27	28	27	25	24	22	21	24	26	29
55-59 Male:	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	9	9	11	12	11	11	10
Female:	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	13	13	12
Total:	18	18	19	19	19	19	21	22	23	25	26	24	23	22
60-64 Male:	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	8	8
Female:	2	4	5	7	9	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
Total:	8	10	12	13	15	16	17	17	18	17	18	19	20	21
65-69 Male:	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Female:	5	4	3	3	2	3	5	6	8	9	9	9	10	10
Total	12	11	10	9	8	7	10	11	13	14	14	15	16	16
70-74 Male:	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Female:	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	6
Total:	12	11	11	10	10	10	9	8	8	7	7	8	9	12
75 + Male:	1	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5
Female:	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total:	2	4	6	7	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	10	10	10
Total Male:	325	331	337	343	349	356	363	370	377	384	392	399	406	413
Female:	334	341	348	356	363	371	379	387	396	404	413	422	430	438
Total:	659	672	685	698	712	727	742	757	773	789	805	821	836	852
Median Age														
Male:	22.2	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.8	24.0	24.5	24.8	24.6	24.8	24.5	24.5		
Female:	22.3	22.8	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.9	25.2	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.0	
Total:	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.3	23.7	24.0	24.3	24.8	24.8	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.8	26.0

The preceding table (TABLE I-2) projects population by age group from 1977 through 1990.

TABLE I-3

MOJAVE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Category	Total	Male	Female
Available Labor Force	147	88	59
Full-time Employment	83	51	32
Unemployed	64	37	27
Percentage Unemployed	44	42	55

TABLE I-4

POPULATION PROJECTIONS - NEVADA AREA
TRI-STATE REGION

Year	Population
1976	700
1985	5,000
2000	23,000

Source: Clark County Regional Planning Council, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Needles Area. Needles, California, the only incorporated city in the tri-state region, has a current population of 4,321. The 1970 census reported the population of 4,051.

Population projections for the Needles area are from the San Bernardino County Planning Areas which extends approximately 50 miles south and west of Needles, south of I-40 and east of the intersection of I-40 and U.S. 95. This area includes the California portions of the reservation. The projections in TABLE I-5 indicate that the population of the California region will not increase rapidly.

TABLE I-5

POPULATION PROJECTIONS - NEEDLES AREA
TRI-STATE REGION

Year	Population
1975	6,002
1980	6,904
1985	7,564
1990	8,286

Source: Planning Department, County of San Bernardino, California

Mohave County. From 1960 to 1970 the population of Mohave County increased from 7,736 to 25,900, an increase of 234 percent which is an average annual rate of 12.1 percent. The 1977 OEPAD Economic-Demographic Projection Model figures indicated that Mohave County had a population of 40,201 people, an increase of 64 percent since 1970. The greatest population growth in absolute terms has occured in the Lake Havasu Area, the Kingman Area, and the Upper Mohave Valley. The following population projections illustrate the magnitude of anticipated population growth (TABLE I-6).

TABLE I-6

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR MOHAVE COUNTY

Year	Population
1977	40,201
1980	43,953
1985	50,764
1990	57,305
2000	71,009

Source: OEPAD Economic-Demographic Projection Model

Tri-state Employment Analysis. The available employment information is centered in the Needles area and Mohave County. There is little data available on the Nevada area. Needles has functioned as the trade center for the region and serves as an important railroad hub. The static nature of Needles and the contiguous California area precludes significant employment expansion. The information from the 1970 Census provides a useful and detailed picture of Needles employment.

The Census employment data in TABLE I-7 shows that Needles has proportionately high levels of construction, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, and professional and related services employment. The data illustrates the role of Needles as a regional commercial and service center with a low number of manufacturing jobs typical of the tri-state region.

Although the Nevada portion of the tri-state region has only a few sources of employment, the firms are important employers for the region because most people working in the Nevada area reside in either California or Arizona. There are three casinos in the Nevada section of the region. Each casino has 100 to 150 full-time and part-time employees. In addition to generating income for the entire region, tourists who visit the casinos spend significant amounts of travel dollars in the other two states since the Nevada area lacks extensive tourism facilities.

The Mohave Station Power Plant of Southern California Edison Company is an important Nevada area employer with 218 employees. The company estimates that for every one plant worker there are approximately one to two support workers who are sustained at least in part by the nearly four million dollar payroll (1974). Because the majority of the power plant employees reside in Mohave County, Arizona receives substantial impact from this payroll.

In contrast to the Needles and Nevada Areas, Mohave County anticipates large increases in both population and employment. Manufacturing employment plays a small role in Mohave County when compared to non-manufacturing employment. Employment datas from TABLE I-8 show that trade and government are the most significant sources of employment.

TABLE I-7

NEEDLES EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Construction	113
Manufacturing Durable Goods	20
Transportation	16
Communications, Utilities, and Sanitary Services	406
Wholesale and Retail Trade	92
Finance, Insurance, Business and Repair Services	481
Professional and Related Services	207
Educational Services	119
Public Administration	66
Total Employed, 16 years old and over	1,668

Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970.

TABLE I-8

MOHAVE COUNTY EMPLOYMENT

	1977	1980	1990	2000
Total Employment	12,304	13,635	18,373	24,299
Total Basic Employment	5,421	6,070	8,645	12,136
Total Non-Basic Employment	6,883	7,565	9,728	12,163
Mining	414	450	552	560
Construction	786	977	1,340	1,850
Manufacturing	1,640	1,755	2,416	1,850
Transportation, Communications and Public Utility	536	559	637	710
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,384	2,680	3,851	5,324
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	399	450	557	644
Services	1,804	1,989	2,654	3,498
Government	2,427	2,739	834	4,751
Other Non-Agricultural	1,699	1,933	2,566	3,562
Agriculture	214	181	167	167

OEPAD-EDPM 1977

The employment projections indicate that wholesale and retail employment will have increased importance to the total employment picture of Mohave County. In 1977 wholesale and retail employment represented 19 percent of the total Mohave County employment but by 2000 employment in this sector should reach 22 percent of total employment. Wholesale and retail employment is important to the economy of the region not only because of absolute increases in employment, but also because trade employment stimulates employment in those sectors which provide goods and services to the county.

Employment multipliers quantify the employment increases which one additional job in a basic or export industry creates in other industries. Examples of basic industries which create jobs in retail or service industries include the following: tourism, federal government, mining, manufacturing, etc. Several studies have calculated employment multipliers for Mohave County. A 1970 study, Preliminary Economic Base Analysis of Arizona's Counties, finds a total employment to base multiplier of 2.17. A 1975 economic analysis by the Mohave County Planning and Zoning Department has determined an employment multiplier of 2.18. Obviously, these two employment multipliers are very similar. A multiplier of 2.18 means that for each additional job in a basic industry 1.18 jobs will be created in service or derivative industries.

The employment multipliers which have been determined for Mohave County should be appropriate for the entire tri-state region since each of the three state areas has very similar income employment and population characteristics. The employment multiplier for Mohave County, assuming that it is valid for the tri-state region, is relatively high because of the high proportion of derivative employment component to basic employment.

Personal income has increased substantially in the tri-state region within the past ten years because of population growth, new firms, and additional tourism. In Mohave County, the section of the region with the most vigorous economy, per capita personal income soared from $2,608 in 1965 to $4,000 in 1973, an increase of 53 percent. Per capita personal income for the tri-state region will grow to somewhere within the range of $6,000 to $8,500 by 1980.

Tourism is an industry which is very important to the region. A 1972 study, "Water Oriented Recreation in the Vicinity of Bullhead City, Arizona--A Preliminary Survey," provides useful tourism information. Over 50 percent of the visitors remain no more than seven nights, about one third stay two or less nights. Tourists who visit the area are relatively self-sufficient. Only 25 percent stay in motels and 50 percent estimate that their total vacation expenditure does not exceed $200.

Although the region hosts a substantial number of tourists, the average tourist is neither a big spender, nor a long term visitor. The tourist enjoys himself but at minimum cost. Tourism appears unhampered by high gasoline prices and should remain an important component in the economy of the region.

Presently, agriculture does not play an important role in the tri-state region. Both agricultural acreage and employment have remained fairly stable over the past decade. Only the Mohave County portion of the region has any significant amount of agricultural acres; in 1975, 6,950 acres of crops were harvested in Mohave County.

The Fort Mojave Tribe plans to utilize large portions of their land for agriculture. Currently, 26,056 acres of reservation land have been leased and are being prepared for production, and the tribe plans to farm an additional 2,000 acres. The tribal farming production will double the agricultural land within Mohave County and open substantial agricultural opportunities for the tribe and the region. Agricultural employment should nearly double within the region.

Summary. The tri-state region has experienced substantial increases in population and employment which should continue in the future. Migration is the largest component of the population growth stimulated by the scenic qualities, recreational opportunities and climatic conditions of the region.

Population growth and appeal of the region guarantee an expansion of employment opportunities. Regional employment growth will occur because additional population will increase market size. As population increases, the variety of regional amenities will enlarge the appeal of the region as a location for firms which may locate regardless of immediate market size.

Chapter II

GOALS OF THE PEOPLE

A comprehensive plan exists to serve the people of the community. Therefore, recognition of tribal attitudes and goals is a most important phase of the Fort Mojave Tribe Comprehensive Plan - Executive Summary.

Listening to the people is the most effective way to determine tribal attitudes and goals. The planning team, during 1975 Plan Compilation Phase, met with and listened to the tribal council, the housing, health recreation, education and land use planning committees. In addition, a household survey was conducted to assure widespread community participation. Interviews were conducted in both the Needles Village and the Mohave Valley and covered sixteen households.

The following key issues dominated the concerns of the people.

Employment Opportunities

Employment opportunities are a major concern of the Mojave people. Male unemployment is at 42 percent and underemployment for males stands at 48 percent. Tribal members stated in meetings and interviews that their land base should be used for "job creating activities," "employment," "employment opportunities," "job opportunities," "employment of the people."

Improved Health Care

The people are concerned with the availability and quality of health care for tribal members. At present, patients expressed they "do not feel we're getting service," and felt they were "being pushed aside." Tribal members would like a full time doctor available.

Education

Education is a major concern of the Fort Mojave Tribe.

Question: "Are you interested in finding out about scholarships or vocational training?"

The overwhelming response was "yes." Some typical responses included, "yes, what we need most is guys going to trade school" and "yes, vocational training and adult education programs."

Question: "Would you or members of your family participate in an adult education program if held on the reservation?"

Again, the overwhelming response was "yes."

Transportation

Transportation is a problem for many tribal members in both Needles and the Mohave Valley. Long distances from adequate shopping facilities are a major concern. In the Mohave Valley the distance from the high school makes it difficult for the children to participate in extracurricular activities.

Cultural Awareness

Indian cultural awareness is important to the Fort Mojave people.

Question: "Would you like to know more about your ancestors and culture?"

The answer was an enthusiastic "yes." Many individuals were concerned about the loss of the Mojave language. Others expressed a need for the children to be more aware of their ancestors and culture.

Recreation

There is an obvious need for recreation facilities in both the Needles Village and the Mohave Valley. Minimum needs include a playground for small children in both residential areas.

Chapter III

THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Land Use

An important element of any comprehensive planning program is the "land use plan". The patterns of development occurring on individual parcels of land over an extended period of time constitutes "land use." Since existing land use directly influences future land use, a critical evaluation of existing land use patterns is necessary to prepare a feasible land use plan. The unique geographical location of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation necessitates analyses of and coordination with three county master plans; Clark County, Nevada, San Bernardino County, California, and Mohave County, Arizona.

There are several categories of usage of land within the reservation. Residential land uses occur where the predominant use of the land is for housing. Although motels have a residential quality, their primary purpose is the generation of income through rental of lodging. Uses which are primarily income-producing are classified as commercial. One exception to the commercial category is the apartment complex. Although most apartments generate income, their primary purpose is to house residents.

Industrial uses are uses such as auto wrecking yards, manufacturing plants, and sand and gravel pits. Less intense manufacturing uses are usually located in industrial park districts.

Public and quasi-public land uses should not be confused with public land ownerships. Some public land uses are attributed to government operations while others provide a public service. Private agencies which provide services to the public such as utility companies are classified as quasi-public.

There are lands currently under litigation, which include a trailer park and marina at Five-Mile Landing. Other lands are located along the Colorado River and are shown in FIGURE III-1. However, only lands under the jurisdiction of the tribe will be discussed in this section.

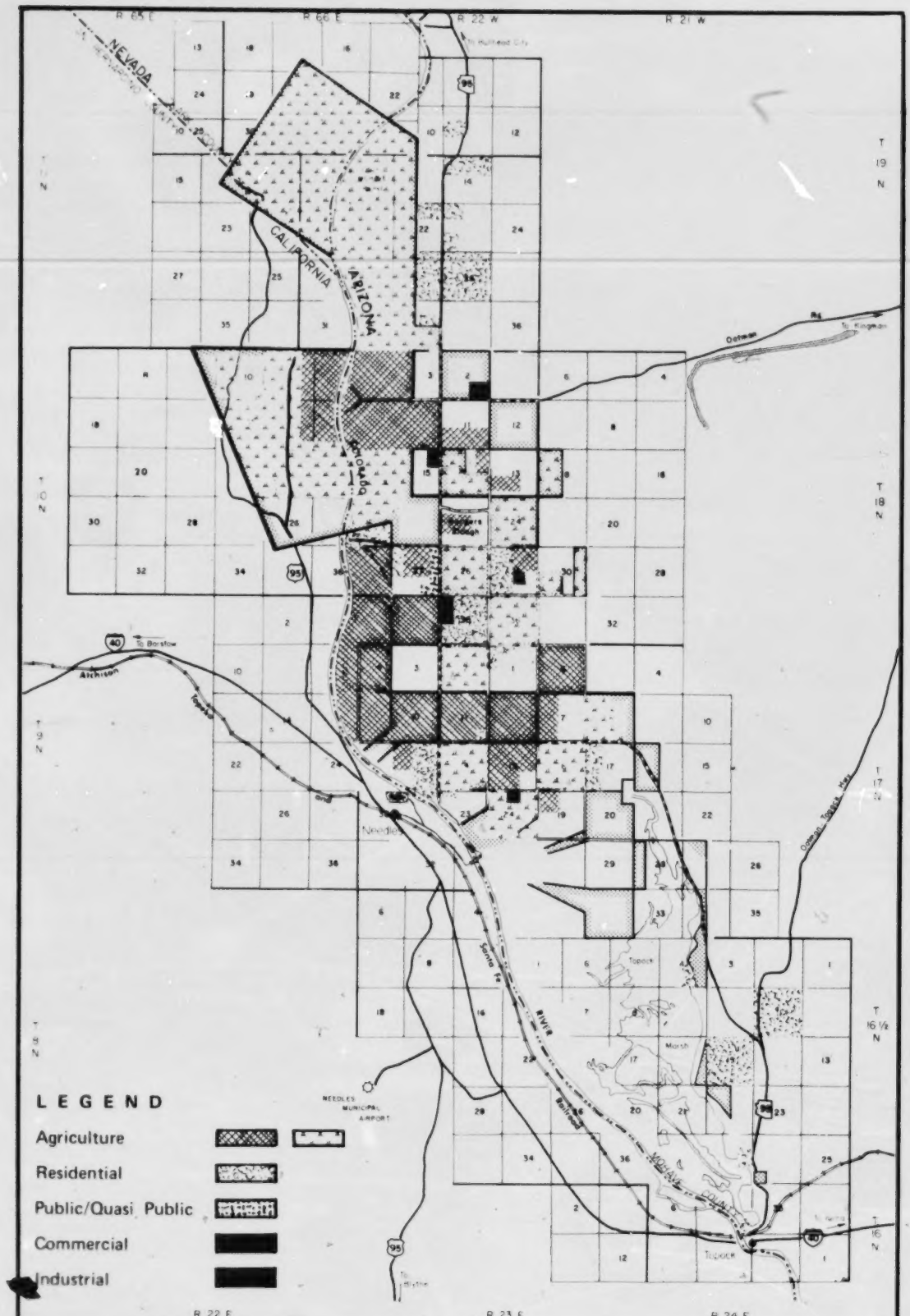
Land ownership patterns adjacent to the reservation must also be recognized in order to properly plan for developments on the reservation. FIGURE III-1a shows the land ownership adjacent to and near tribal lands.

Needles Village

Present. The headquarters of the Fort Mojave Tribe is located in the Needles Village. The village consists of approximately 27.1 acres adjacent to and north of Needles, California (FIGURE III-2). In 1947 and again in 1977, the tribe bought land from private land owners with tribal cattle association monies and tribal revenue, respectively. All of the on-reservation population of the Fort Mojave Tribe residing in California lives in the Needles Village.

East of the tribal headquarters building is a multi-purpose building which was constructed in 1971. The building is used for cultural events and sports activities. Construction of the building was financed by a loan from the Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. The loan is secured by a lease agreement with Colorado River Development Corporation on a parcel of land known as the Colorado River Development Lease.

A tribal rest home for the elderly was recently completed in Needles Village. The rest home currently has a dual role: providing facility for the tribal elders and a place for holding cultural awareness classes with members of tribal young and old. Within the village and adjacent to the burial grounds lies the tribal cry house. The cry house serves as a place of mourning.



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FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

FORT MOJAVE LAND USE

21

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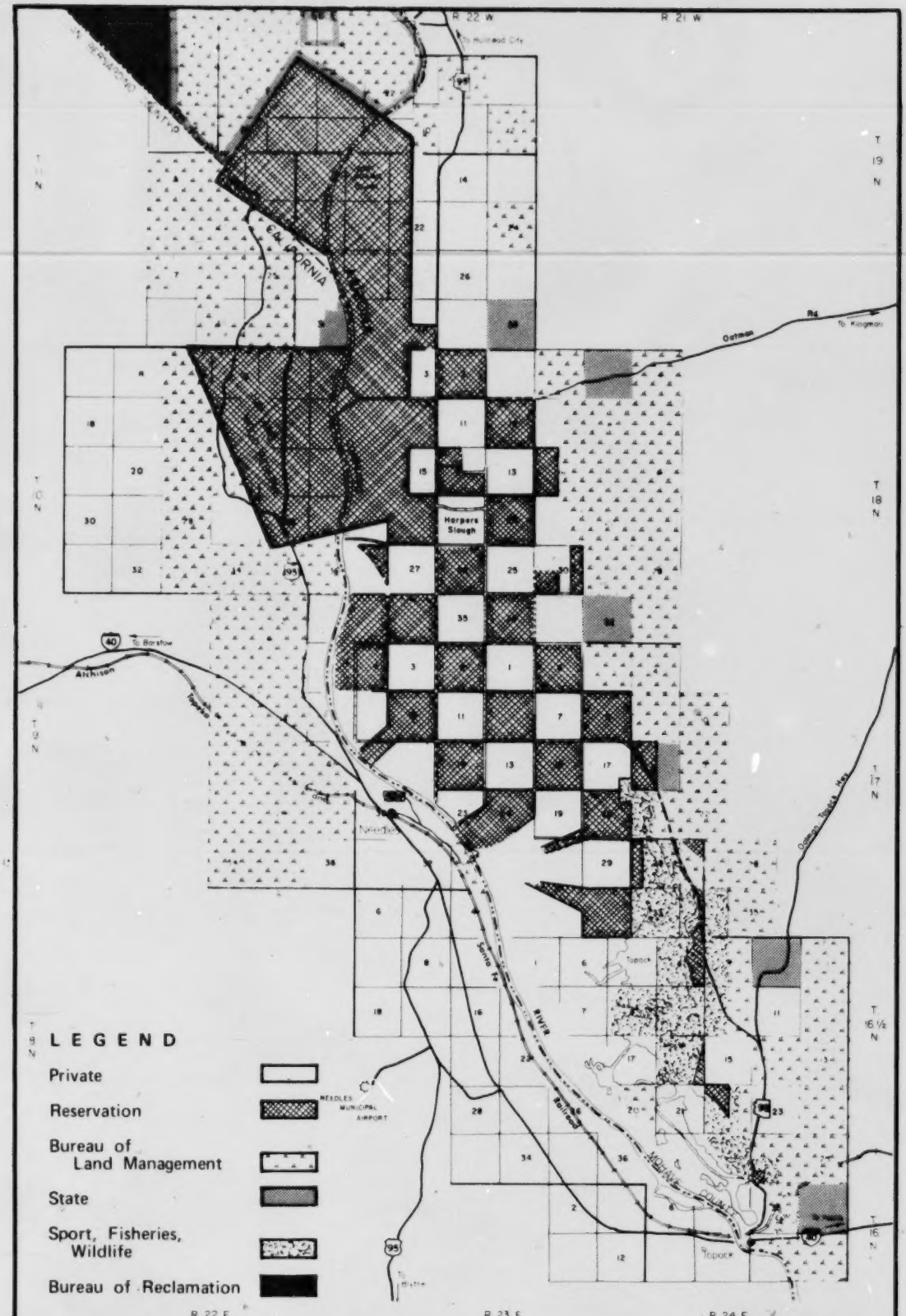
FIGURE III-1



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FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LAND OWNERSHIP

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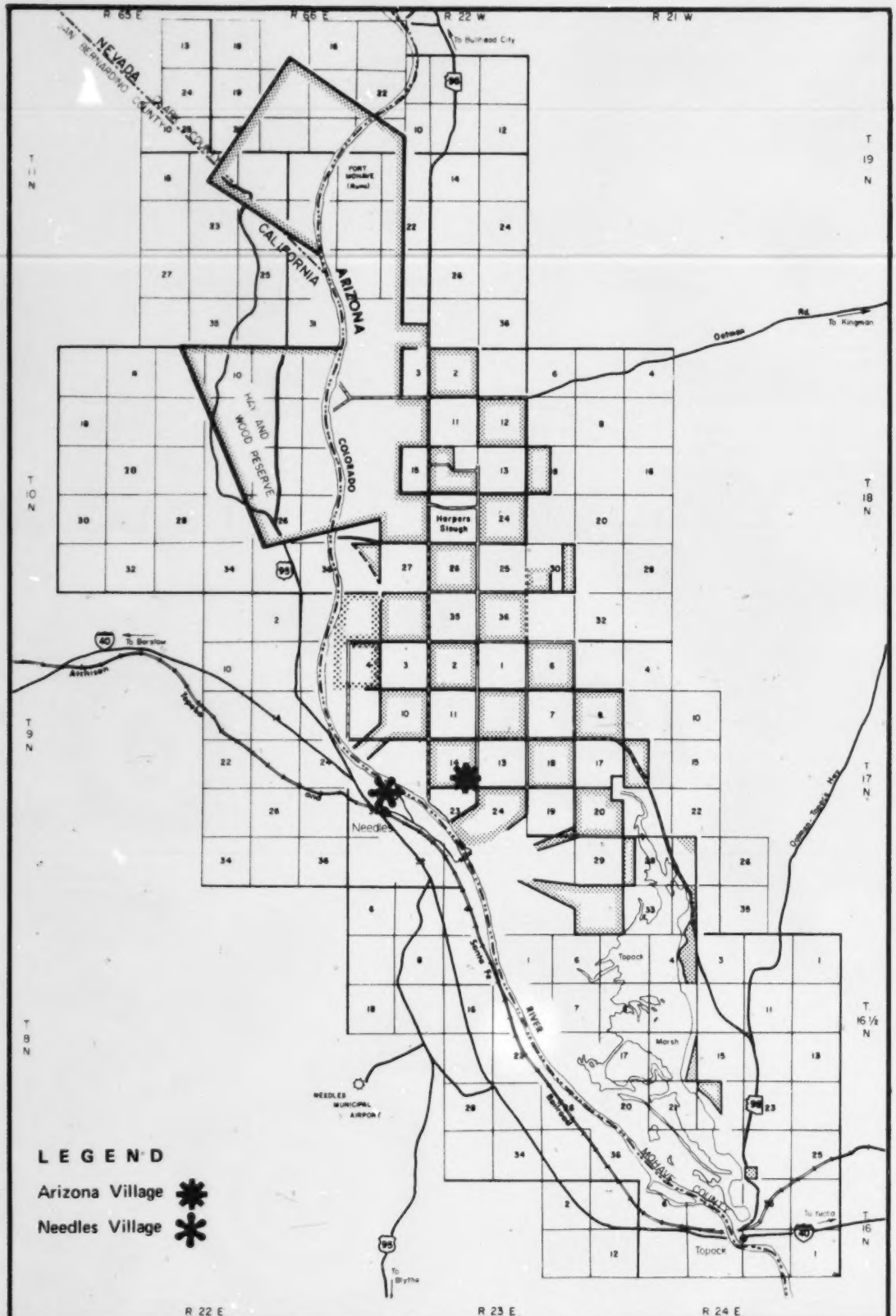
FIGURE III-1a



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FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LOCATION OF NEEDLES VILLAGE AND ARIZONA VILLAGE

FIGURE III-2

Fifty HUD homes are scheduled for construction in the Needles Village. The 50 unit subdivision will be built adjacent to the tribal headquarters on a site currently occupied by older housing. The housing project will require additional improvements in areas of water, sewer, electric, gas. Housing is discussed in Chapter IV.

Future. Negotiations are underway to obtain a parcel of land west of the village from Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. The additional land will allow the tribe to expand the burial grounds and provide additional home sites. A community park is also proposed for development adjacent to the new subdivision.

Arizona Village

Present. In 1967, the United States Marine Corps condemned homes at the U.S. Marine Base at Twenty-Nine Palms, California and provided them to the tribe. Twelve of the homes were moved to the Needles Village and 48 were located on the Arizona Village site.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs subdivided the land into homesites and constructed roads and cul-de-sacs. Sewer and water facilities were designed and constructed by Indian Health Service. After other utilities were installed and the homes were extensively renovated, they were ready for occupancy in 1971.

Section 33 and portions of Section 4, Township 17 North, Range 22 West in Mohave County was recently purchased by the tribe. Total additional acreage amounts to approximately 960 acres. The land is proposed for agricultural development.

Future. An additional committment for 50 homes from HUD is anticipated by the tribe. All of the 50 HUD homes being considered will be located in Section 14 within the Arizona Village.

The tribe is requesting HUD to release $116,500 in federal funds for domestic water, sewer, and roofing repair program on Arizona Village. The improvement program will upgrade badly needed housing on the Arizona side of the reservation.

The new Needles bridge, scheduled for construction in October, should greatly expediate traffic across the Colorado River. Greater impact through increased traffic and congestion will affect Arizona Village and the Arizona side of the reservation. Needles bridge project is discussed in Chapter V.

Section 32

Present. Section 32 is located in Township 17 North, Range 21 West adjacent to the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge in Mohave County. The area is covered with typical river bottom vegetation known as phreatophytes. Among the most common of these are arrowweed, tamarisk or salt cedar, willow, cattail and occasional mesquite. The area is in a primitive state with no development on or adjacent to it.

The wildlife species that inhabit Section 32 include some rare and/or endangered species such as the Brown Pelican and the Yuma Clapper Rail. Only incidental sitings of the Brown Pelican have been reported by the Arizona Department of Game and Fish on Section 32.

Quail, hawks, mourning dove, owl, water birds and shore birds can be found within the phreatophytes of the flood plain. Numerous cottontail rabbits inhabit the area as do limited numbers of coyotes, bobcats, gray fox, kit fox and porcupine. Several species of rodents, snakes, frogs and lizards also inhabit the area.

Future. Extensive discussion has been generated by the tribe regarding the development of a private hunting club on Section 32. Quail, cottontail and other game would be plentiful. Income would be provided to the tribe through the sale of hunting permits and a job for a game warden would be created.

Along with the advantages that come with a private hunting club, there also are disadvantages. According to officials of the Arizona Department of Game and Fish, anti-hunter sentiments are high across the nation, especially in areas adjacent to the game preserves. A quarter-mile buffer zone would have to be maintained between the hunting club and the Lake Havasu National Wildlife Refuge. However, birds from the game preserve would eventually be flying over the hunting club and hunters would probably consider them fair game. Since game birds in flight are hard to distinguish from endangered species, an enforcement problem for the game warden would be created.

An alternative to development of a hunting club would be the development of a fishing lake. According to the Nevada Department of Fish and Game, "there does not seem to be an adequate amount of good fish habitat or food to support as many fish in this sector of the river as is desirable to provide for the current fishing demand." The sector of the river referred to is the Colorado River between Davis Dam and the tri-state boundary of Nevada, California and Arizona. However, since the river does not change abruptly at the tri-state boundary, it is reasonable to assume that the same conditions exists south of that point.

The Colorado River north of Topock is a habitat for many species of water fowl and shore birds. The Nevada Department of Fish and Game indicates that development or enhancement of off channel backwaters and marshes can improve this resource. A small lake with minimum facilities for campers would provide the tribe with income through the sale of fishing and camping permits. Again, the employment potential would be enhanced with the possibility of a game warden or park ranger to oversee the operation. The lake would have to be stocked with fish, which would be an added expense. The allotment of water to the tribe from the Colorado River would also be affected by the lake.

Another alternative for Section 32 is the development of a fish farm. The Colorado River has to be stocked periodically and the tribe would be providing a service to the game and fish agencies involved. Jobs would also be available for tribal members on the fish farm.

Jobs created by a fish farm would be of a technical nature and it is doubtful that anyone from the tribe could readily qualify for such employment. At this time, it appears that no one from the tribe has the expertise to manage a fish farm. Consequently, an outsider would have to be hired, at least temporarily, to operate the facility.

If the tribe does not wish to employ outsiders on the fish farm, tribal members should be trained for those positions. Contracts should be established early with the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. The university is planning future curriculum which include courses in fish disease, fish culture and related subjects.

It should be emphasized that before any major development can be seriously considered, a feasibility study should be done by qualified, competent engineers and/or marketing consultants. The tribe might also submit an environmental impact statement to all federal, state and local agencies affected by such development.

Section 14

Present. The Arizona Village is located on the southeast corner of Section 14, Township 17 North, Range 22 West in Mohave County. Section 14 currently contains the tribal cemetery, police/courthouse complex and a fertilizer plant. The remainder of Section 14 is under cultivation or in the process of being cleared for agricultural development.

Future. A shopping center development on the northwest corner of Section 14 is being considered by the tribe. The feasibility of a shopping center is discussed in Chapter V.

The southwest corner of Section 14 is being considered for a commercial lot. Approximately 20 acres will be set aside for commercial development to complement traffic crossing the new Needles bridge. A small section of the commercial lot in the northeast corner have been considered for a maintenance yard. The maintenance yard will contain farm offices and repair shop for the tribe's farming enterprise. FIGURE III-3 illustrates zoning potential for Section 14.

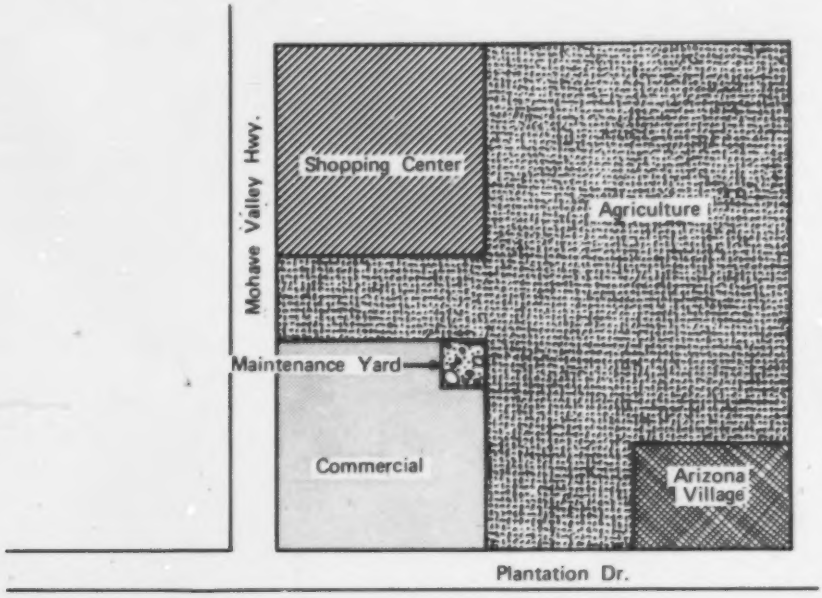


FIGURE III-3 POTENTIAL ZONING, SECTION 14

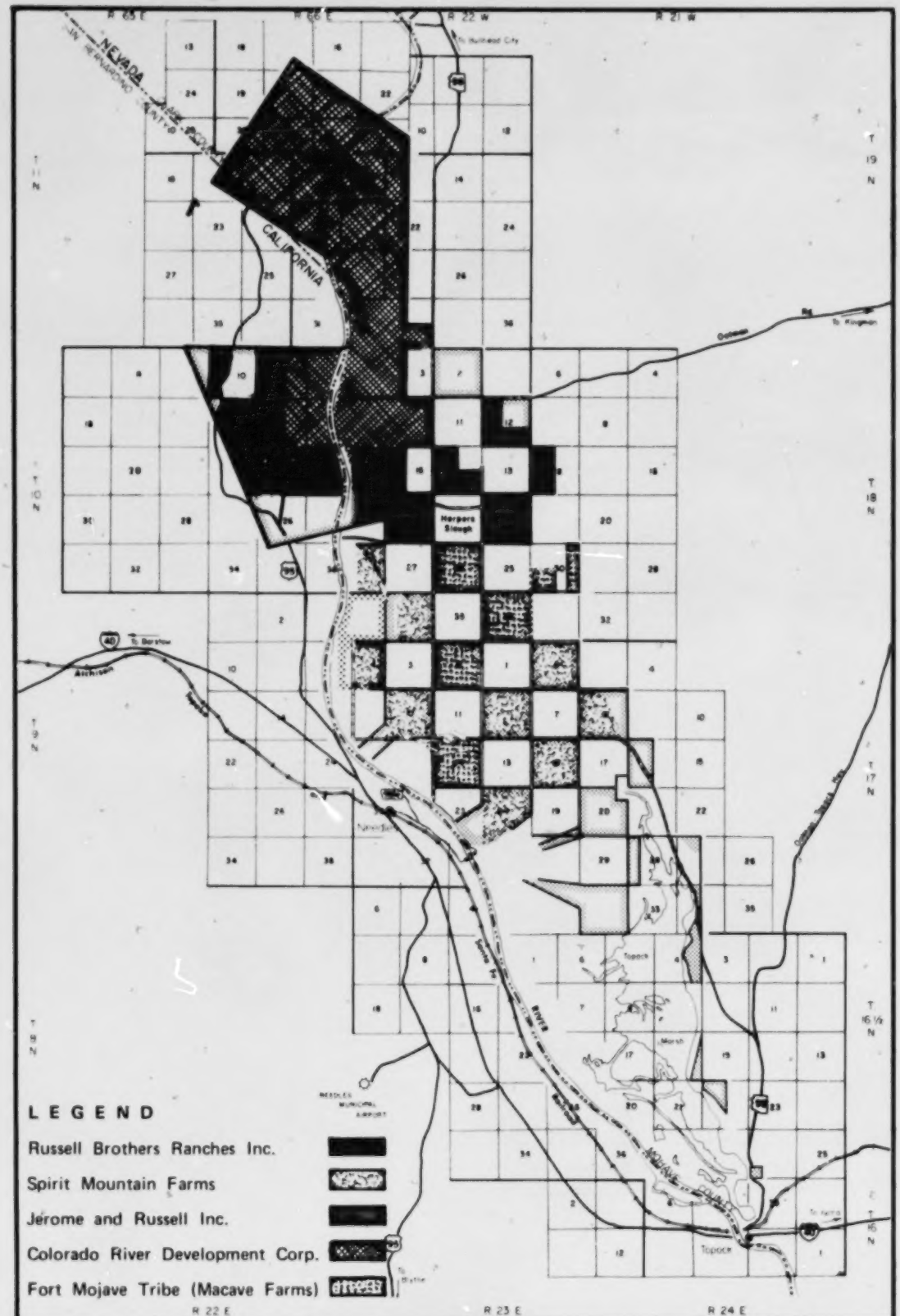
Future HUD homes will be constructed in the Arizona Village. Existing sewer and water systems in the village and the proposed water and sewer improvement program should meet the demands of the new housing project.

The tribe has also considered a packing plant and a grain storage bin. In the interim of selecting the best possible use of Section 14, a grain storage and packing plant for use by the tribe could be located in the commercial lot. The plant would provide a service needed to complement the farm operation and quite possibly to serve the non-Indian community. However, before the tribe can decide to develop a packing plant, an independent feasibility and marketing study would be necessary.

Mohave Valley

The majority of the checkerboard land area within the Mohave Valley is developed and/or currently in the process of being developed. Considerable amounts of phreatophytes grow uncontrolled in undeveloped areas. Since mesquite beans are the only livestock feed produced on these lands, very limited grazing has occured on them. FIGURE III-4 shows tribal leases for the reservation.

The tribe has also leased two acres of Section 2, Township 18 North, Range 22 West to a sand and gravel operation for a quarry. The operation is located on the Old Oatman Road and is far enough away from any residential developments to be objectionable.



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FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

TRIBAL LEASEES

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FIGURE III-4

Colorado River Development Corporation

The Colorado River Development Corporation lease contains approximately 13,500 acres in the northwestern section of the reservation. The lease contract is for 99 years. The Colorado River Development leased lands extend into the states of California and Nevada. The majority of the leased area is in Mohave County, Arizona.

Approximately 760 acres on the California side of the Colorado River is under agricultural development. On the Arizona side, approximately 1,040 acres are developed while the remaining 11,700 acres in Nevada and upper Mohave County remains undeveloped.

The majority of the Colorado River Development lease takes in the Hay and Wood Reserve and the Camp Mohave area in the northern part of the reservation. Old Fort Mojave ruin is located within this area. All that remains of the ruin are portions of concrete foundation works and the cemetery. The majority of the leased lands in this area were contained in the original Ogden Lease.

The topography of the area is dominated by two great mesas breaking away sharply to the Colorado River. The mesa lands support typical desert shrub vegetation and are inhabited by coyote, bobcats, cottontail, pigmy rabbits, ground squirrels, mice and other rodents. Desert tortoise, Gila monster and the Yuma Clapper Rail may also be found in the area. The flood plain along the Colorado River supports typical phreatophytic vegetation such as arrowweed, salt cedar and mesquite. Birds and waterfowl are the primary inhabitants of the flood plain.

Future

Future tribal plans call for the retention of old Fort Mohave site as a "historical site" with possible reconstruction of the schoolhouse and other buildings. A museum is also suggested to display evidence of Mojave customs, artifacts and arts. River front beach parks and marina areas along the Colorado River and a highway crossing over the Colorado River are also being proposed.

Ultimate tribal plans envision the development of a casino on the Nevada portion of the Colorado River Development lease. Development plans calling for a casino on the Nevada portion of the leasehold should be reevaluated. Federal law specifically regulates gambling devices within Indian reservations. Title 15 of the United States Code, Section 1175 states:

> "It shall be unlawful to manufacture, recondition, repair, sell, transport, possess, or use any gambling device in the District of Columbia, in any possession of the United States, within Indian country as defined in Section 1151 of Title 18 ..."

The Field Solicitors Office of the U.S. Department of the Interior has determined that Federal rather than tribal law would be made applicable in situations concerning gambling on Indian reservations. Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1152 applies to crimes by Indians against the person or property of non-Indians, in Indian Country. Additional support of this position comes from the Assimilative Crimes Act, Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 13. The Assimilative Crimes Act makes any act or omission which would be punishable under state law a federal offense punishable as it would be under state law.

State laws pertaining to licensing and control of gaming in Nevada are found in Chapter 463 of the Nevada Revised Statutes. The Statutes deal with the licenses granted and the provisions by which a corporation can be licensed. The corporation must be a Nevada corporation and the directors and officers are required to be licensed individually. Stockholders of the corporation may also be required to be licensed individually. These are very strict requirements and it may be difficult for the tribe to qualify for a license under Nevada State law.

The Fort Mojave Tribe passed Resolution Number 77-41 on July 20, 1977 requesting "that the Department of Interior cause a Bill to be introduced or support an introduction of a bill into the Senate and the House of Representatives allowing gambling devices to be lawful on the Fort Mojave Reservation". The tribal resolution is contained in Appendix.

In reference to the highway crossing over the Colorado River, the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers has responsibilities for issuing permits for work in the Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Arizona to the Mexican boundary. Before any commitment is made for a highway crossing over the river, an application for a permit must be submitted to the Los Angeles District Office of the Corps of Engineers. Failure to obtain such a permit is a Federal offense. The Corps also investigates any report of work started without a permit. It is again imperative that the tribe notify the Corps of Engineers and all other agencies affected by any development in or along the river.

The Bureau of Reclamation, under its River Management Program, has broad authority and responsibility for developing and maintaining a stable river channel below Davis Dam. The authority includes, but is not limited to, construction of levees and providing information on potential river floods. Any development plans which indicate a need for river or riverfront improvements should be submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation for review and comment. If Reclamation determines that further studies are necessary, such studies, and any subsequent work, should be coordinated through the Lower Colorado River Management Program Coordinating Committee. Projects on the California side should be coordinated with the State Lands Commission of California.

Development along the Colorado River also needs to be defined because of the existing regulations effecting river developments. It is imperative that the tribe establish contacts and communication with these agencies. In addition to coordinating river planning activities and supplying needed information on most projects, personnel from these agencies can provide the tribe with valuable expertise in many areas.

Fort Mojave Tribe-Macave Farms

Macave Farms, a tribally-operated farming enterprise, has approximately 2,665 acres of tribal lands under lease. Sections 26, 36, part of Section 30 in Township 18 North; Section 2 and part of Section 14 in Township 17 North, Range 22 West comprises the tribal lease lands. Section 14 is currently the only parcel to be fully developed. The remaining Sections are in the process of being cleared for development.

The tribe is proposing a maintenance yard in Section 14. The maintenance yard will contain a farm office, repair shop, and classroom facilities for training purposes.

Spirit Mountain Farm Lease

The Spirit Mountain Farm Lease contain approximately 4,746.70 acres in the checkerboard area of Mohave County, Arizona. Sections 28 and 34, Township 18 North, Range 22 West; Sections 10 and 12 and parts of 4 and 24, Township 17 North, Range 22 West; and Sections 6, 8, and 18, Township 17 North, Range 21 West are contained within the lease.

Spirit Mountain Farm operation has taken over the agricultural development program of the former Fort Mojave Irrigation Project. Currently, the majority of the leased area are under development or in agricultural production.

Russell Brothers Lease

The Russell Brothers Lease contain approximately 2,545 acres on the California side of the Colorado River. All of the lease is contained within the Hay and Wood Reserve. The term of the lease is 25 years.

Much of the land has been cleared and planted in wheat, cotton and produce. The Russells are experienced farmers and have tested the soil texture and water quality in the area. The tests have proven the soil to be excellent and the quality of the water to be much better than in the lower portion of the Colorado River yield.

Once a successful agricultural endeavor is evident in the area, the demand for agricultural leases will increase. The "List of Present Perfected Rights claimed by the United States," submitted by the Solicitor General to the United States Supreme Court in March, 1967, lists present perfected rights for Indian reservations in waters of the mainstream of the Colorado River. The United States Supreme Court in Arizona vs. California 376 U.S. 546 (1963) allocated 122,648 acre-feet of diversion from the Colorado River to the Fort Mojave Tribe. The quantity for the California portion of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation is listed as 13,698 acre feet annually or the quantity necessary to supply the consumptive use required for irrigation of 2,119 acres, whichever is less. The quantity for the Nevada portion of Fort Mojave Reservation is listed as 12,000 acre feet. Since the present perfected right acreage is less than the Russell Brothers lease, the tribe should exercise caution to avoid overcommitment of their Colorado River water allotment.

Jerome and Russell Lease

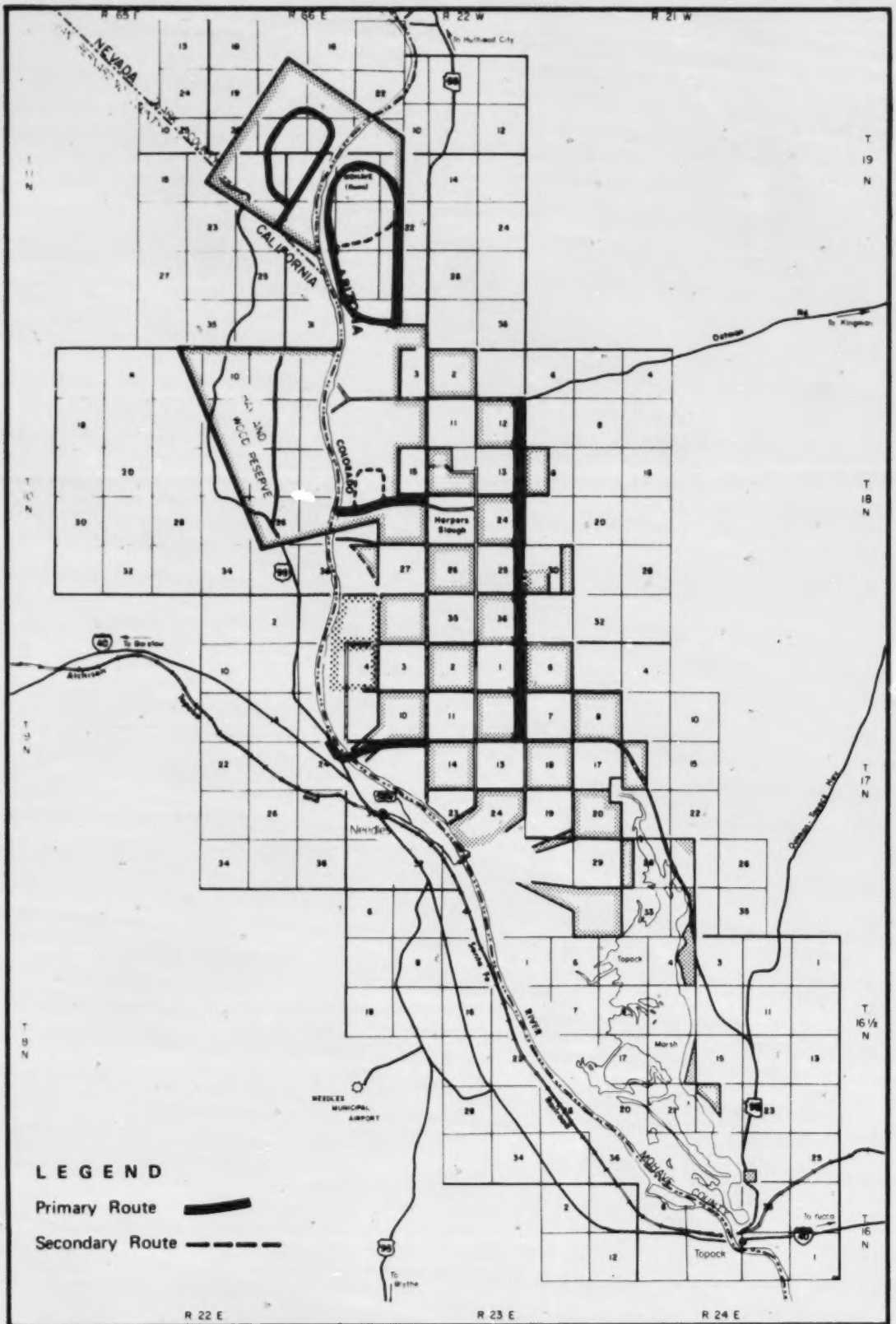
The Jerome and Russell Lease covers Sections 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, and 24 in Township 18 North, Range 22 West and part of Section 18, Township 18 North, Range 21 West. The total amount of the leased area is approximately 2,600 acres.

The leased area is currently in the process of being cleared and leveled for development.

Transportation

External. The reservation is served by one interstate highway, one state highway and one transcontinental railroad. Interstate Highway 40, approximately one mile south of the reservation, is the main highway between Los Angeles and Chicago. State Highway 95 runs north from I-40 and bisects the reservation as it passes through the Mohave Valley. The main line of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad parallels I-40. A maintenance yard, as well as loading docks, are maintained by the railroad in Needles. Figure III-5 shows the proposed roads on the Ft. Mojave Reservation.

Bus and truck transportation are both readily available at Needles. With the development of 8,100 acres of agricultural lands, truck transportation will be of utmost importance to the tribe. In conjunction with the tribal farms development, the tribe is also in the process of planning a secondary access road with the assistance of the Mohave County Engineer. The road, to be located two miles east of the Mohave Valley Highway, will parallel the highway and connect State Highway 95 with the Old Oatman Road. This access road will greatly aid the shipping of produce from the tribal farms located in the checkerboard pattern of the reservation.



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FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

PROPOSED ROADS

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FIGURE III-5

A preliminary report on the Colorado River crossing has been prepared for San Bernadino County by Moffatt and Nichols, Engineers. The report initially recommended four alternate bridge location sites and access roads. Officials from Mohave County, San Bernardino County, and the Fort Mojave Tribe recommended and approved bridge location Number 1 in the Moffatt and Nichols report. Chapter V discusses the Needles bridge project.

Internal. Many families are currently without transportation. High school students in the Arizona Village attend school nearly 20 miles away. If they participate in extracurricular activities after school there is no dependable means of transportation to return home.

Newer shopping facilities in the area exist close to Bullhead City. The facilities are approximately 25 miles north of the two residential areas. Families without transportation must depend on friends or relatives for rides to the shopping area.

Preliminary Report Colorado River Crossing at Needles, California, Moffatt & Nichol Engineers, Long Beach, December, 1974.

Chapter IV

HOUSING AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Housing

Present Conditions.

There are 52 homes in the Needles Village and 48 in the Arizona Village. The homes in the Arizona Village are from the Twenty-Nine Palms Marine Base. There are 14 three-bedroom homes (30' x 30') and 34 two-bedroom homes (24' x 30') in the Arizona Village. The Needles Village has 40 one-bedroom homes built in the 1940s and moved to their present site from a World War II Japanese location camp near Poston. There are also 12 two-bedroom homes from the Twenty-Nine Palms Marine Base. Housing is inadequate and many homes are overcrowded. There are approximately 10 homes unoccupied due to their poor condition.

In addition, the tribe experiences problems with utilities such as water, sewer and telephone. Citizens Utilities operates the telephone system and is responsible for the correction of service problems.

New Housing.

The Fort Mojave Tribal Housing Authority has a commitment from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for 50 new homes. The 50 new homes are scheduled to be constructed in Needles Village on the site currently occupied by Twenty-Nine Palm homes. Forty-two existing structures are scheduled to be demolished to make room for the subdivision. The housing project will consist of 19 three-bedroom dwelling units, 24 four-bedroom units and 7 five-bedroom units for a total of 50 homes (FIGURE IV-I). Trico International, Inc. is the architect-engineers for the project. Construction is underway.

The tribe has indicated that 50 new HUD homes are being considered for the Arizona Village. Housing and Urban Development has not committed any new additional homes for the Arizona Village but general indications seem to be favorable for approval of such a proposal. Section 14 would seem to be the most favorable location for such a housing project since Section 14 has residential housing and all existing improvements. The new Needles bridge will also have considerable impact on Section 14 and all future projects on the Arizona side.

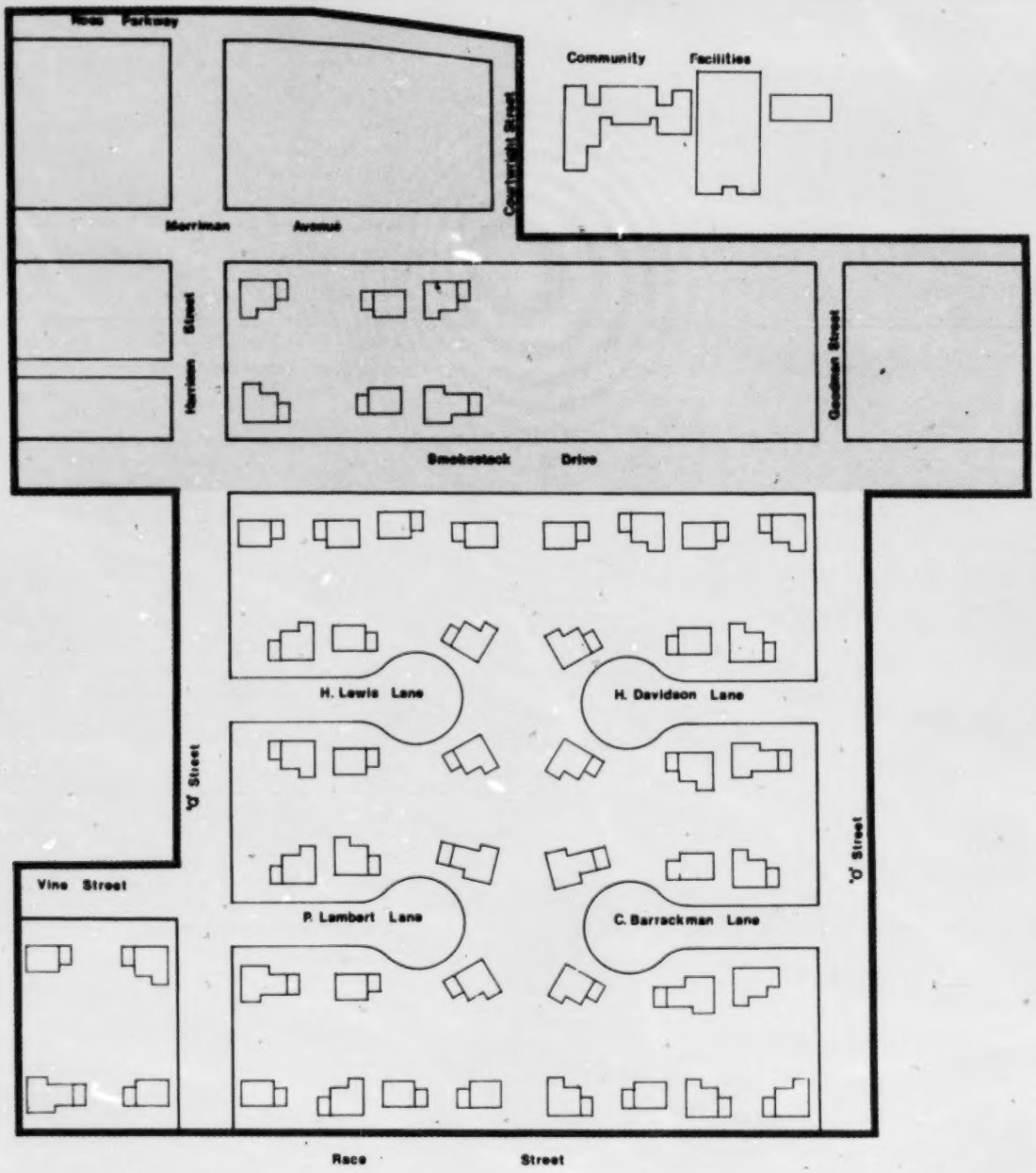
Environmental Services

The term "environmental services" specifically refers to water, sewerage and solid waste systems and are discussed in general terms in this element. The environmental services are located on both sides of the river in the Needles Village and the Arizona Village.

Needles Village

The water and sewer system is an extension of the City of Needles system. The water lines are 6 inches, 4 inches and 2 inches. The Indian Health Service indicated in 1975 that the present water system will have to be improved to serve the new housing, depending on their proximity to the final housing layout.

The architects and engineers for the subdivision project have indicated that the subdivision plans call for 6 inch water lines throughout the interior and 10 inch lines on the exterior connecting to the City of Needles water system (FIGURE IV-2). The contractor is required to provide a 10 inch gate valve for installation by the City at the intersection of Bush and "N" Street. The majority of the water and sewer lines in Needles Village are expected to change due to the pending HUD housing project.

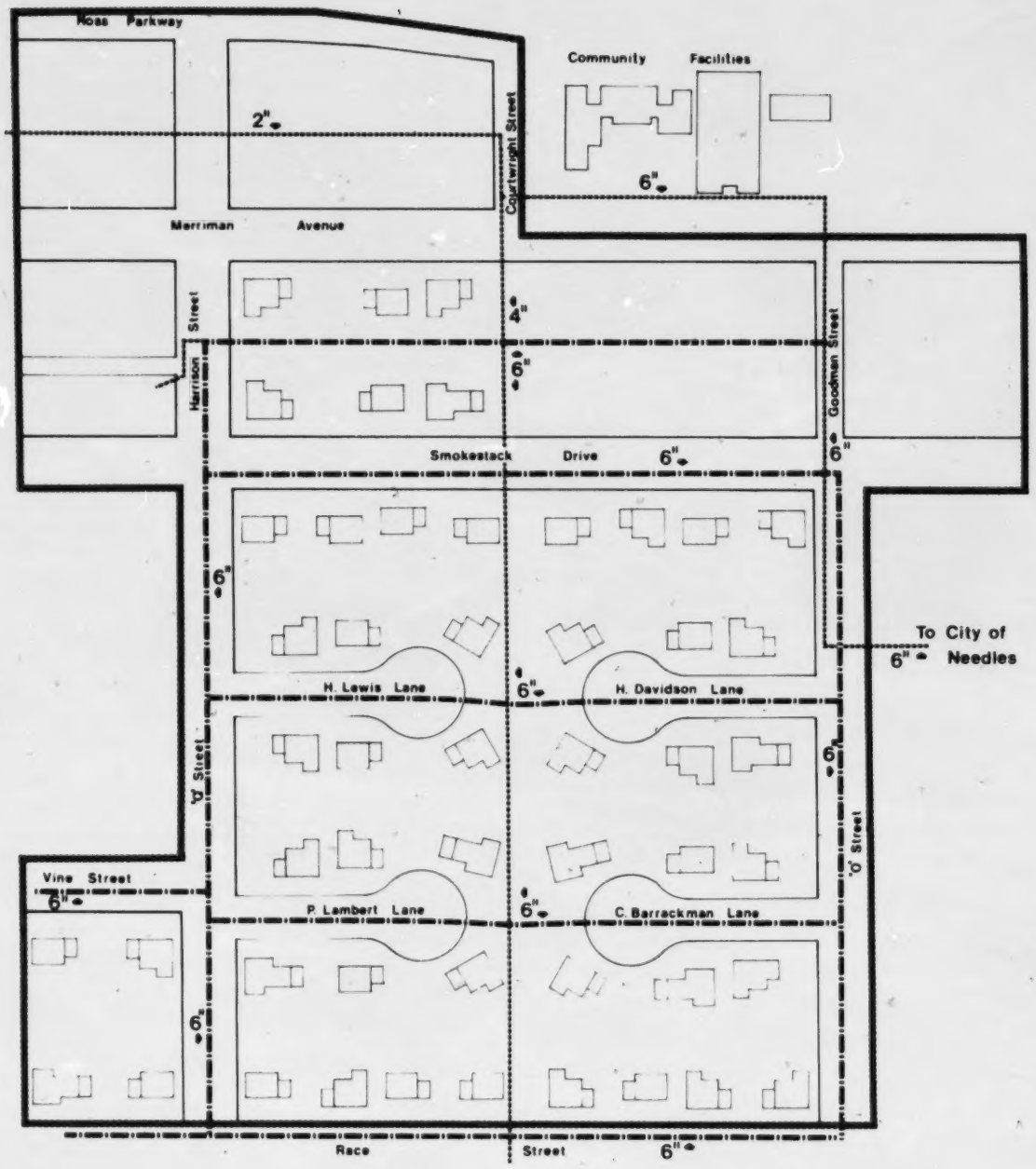


LEGEND

New Subdivision

Existing Development

Prepared by Office of Economic Planning and Development Community Affairs	FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PROPOSED SUBDIVISION NEEDLES VILLAGE	N FIGURE IV-1



LEGEND

New Water Line ▬▪▬▪▬

Existing Water Line ·····

Prepared by Office of Economic Planning and Development Community Affairs	FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN NEEDLES VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM 35	N FIGURE IV-2

The present sewage collection lines were installed in 1969 by the Indian Health Service. The force main and the lift station are maintained by the city of Needles. The new subdivision will contain 8 inch sewer lines throughout the area (FIGURE IV-3). The present sewage collection system with additional extensions should be adequate to meet the demands of the new subdivision.

Solid waste is collected twice weekly in pick-up trucks by the tribe and deposited in the Needles sanitary landfill. Some of the garbage is also burned in large cans by individual families.

Arizona Village

The water system and the sewerage collection and treatment system in the Arizona Village were designed by the Indian Health Service and constructed in 1969.

Water is provided from an 8 inch ID well which has a submersible pump 1-1/2 HP, 220 volt, 3 phase 60 cycle motor located 50 feet in the well. The pump has since been replaced by a newer model.

Water is pumped at a rate of plus 56 gpm into two 15,000 gallon water storage tanks. Two pressure pumps pump water from the storage tanks to the pressure tank. They are 7-1/2 HP, 1725 RPM, 230 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle pumps capable of pumping 200 gpm. The system pressure range is 30 psi to 50 psi. The water delivery system consists of a combination of 6 inch, 4 inch, 2 inch and 1 inch pvc pipe (FIGURE IV-4). A standby well is located approximately 200 feet northwest of the compound. The standby well has a 2 HP single phase pump with an approximate capacity of 35 gpm.

The main well is operated close to capacity during the summer. Water storage is considered borderline in terms of adequacy. An increase in the number of houses in the village may require the use of both wells and an increase in the water storage capacity. The tribe has established a water committee which instituted monthly water fees in July, 1975. The $4.50 monthly fee is for maintenance and upkeep.

The tribe is requesting HUD to release $116,500 under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (P. L. 93-383). The funds will be used for the Arizona Village domestic water, sewer and house room repair rehabilitation program.

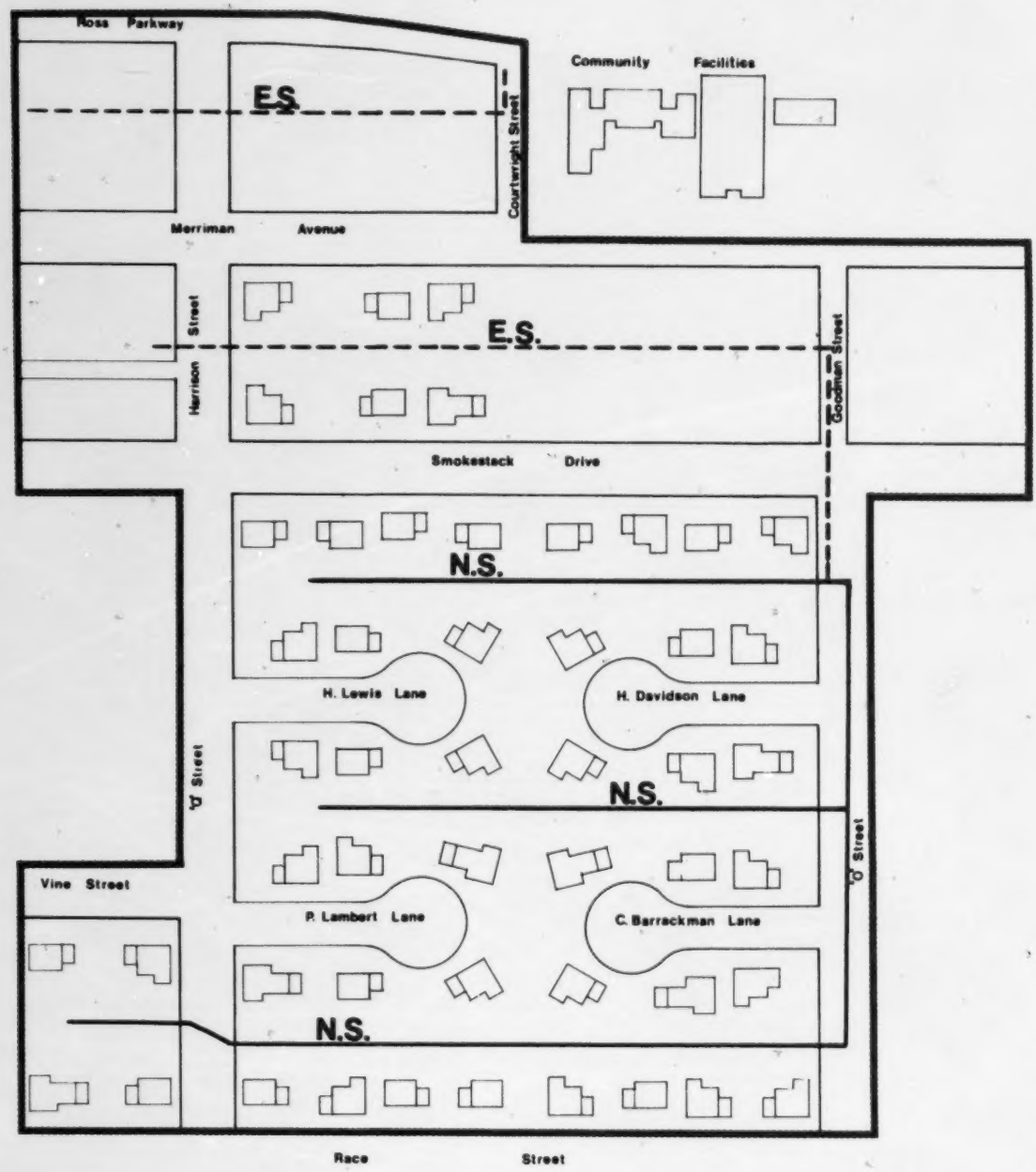
The Arizona Village has a centralized collection system serving the 48 homes. The system has a lift station and a two cell evaporative lagoon (FIGURE IV-5). Tribal members have complained of sewage backing up. The Indian Health Service indicates that the lift station requires daily maintenance to function properly. The Indian Health Service has provided the tribe with a maintenance handbook and training for the water and sewer system. It is imperative for the efficient operation of the systems that a maintenance schedule be followed.

In November, 1974, the Indian Health Service and the tribe cooperated in rehabilitation of the lift station, retraining and an update of the maintenance manual. Tribal members indicate additional training is necessary.

Solid waste is collected by the tribe twice weekly and deposited in a sanitary landfill near Topock.

Education

Education is a major concern of the Mojave people. The children attend school in Needles and the Mohave Valley. Total Mojave student enrollment for both the California and Arizona portion of the reservation is 230.

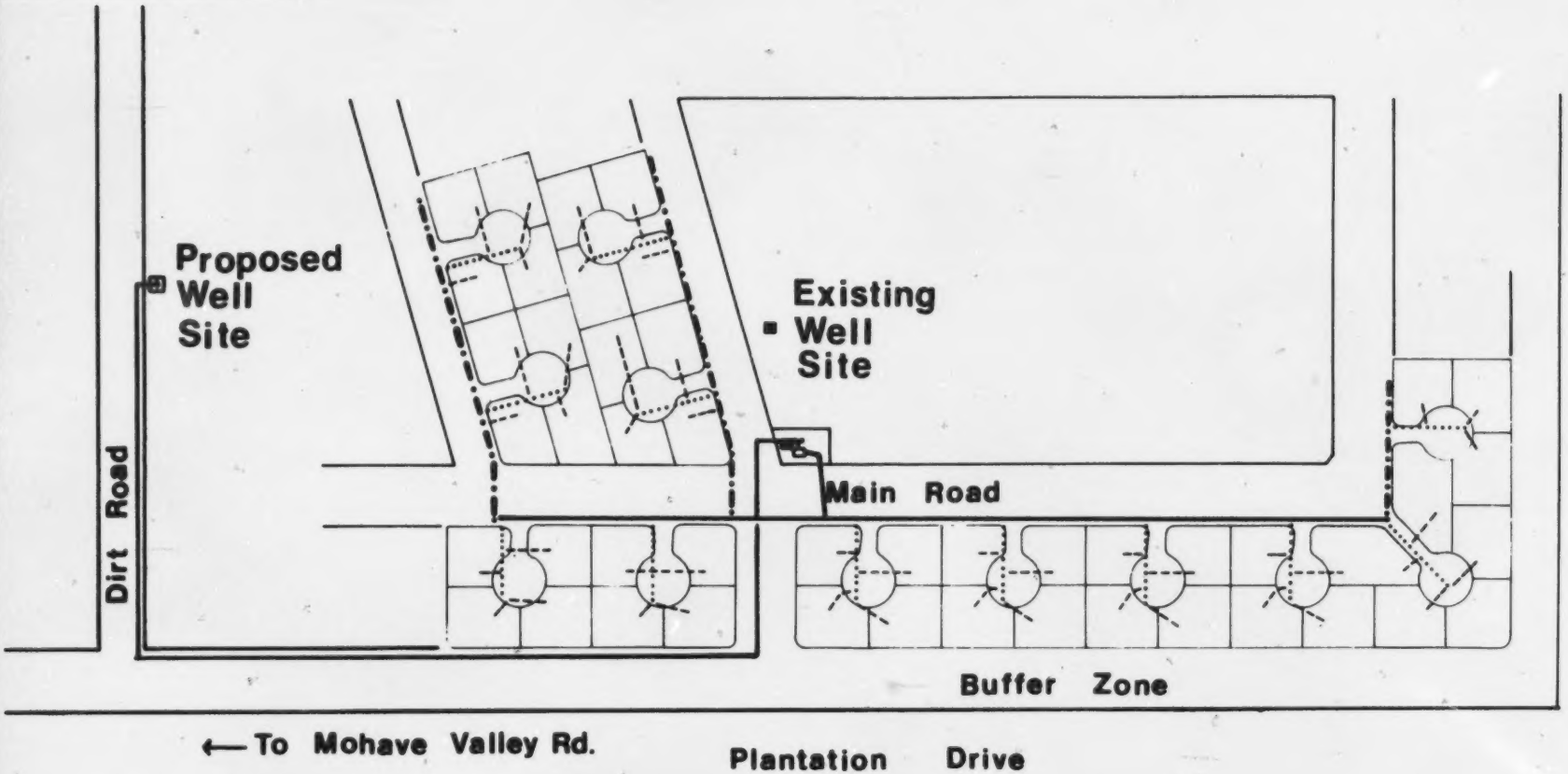


LEGEND

New Sewer Line ———

Existing Sewer Line — — —

Prepared by Office of Economic Planning and Development Community Affairs	FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN NEEDLES VILLAGE SEWER SYSTEM	N FIGURE IV-3



LEGEND

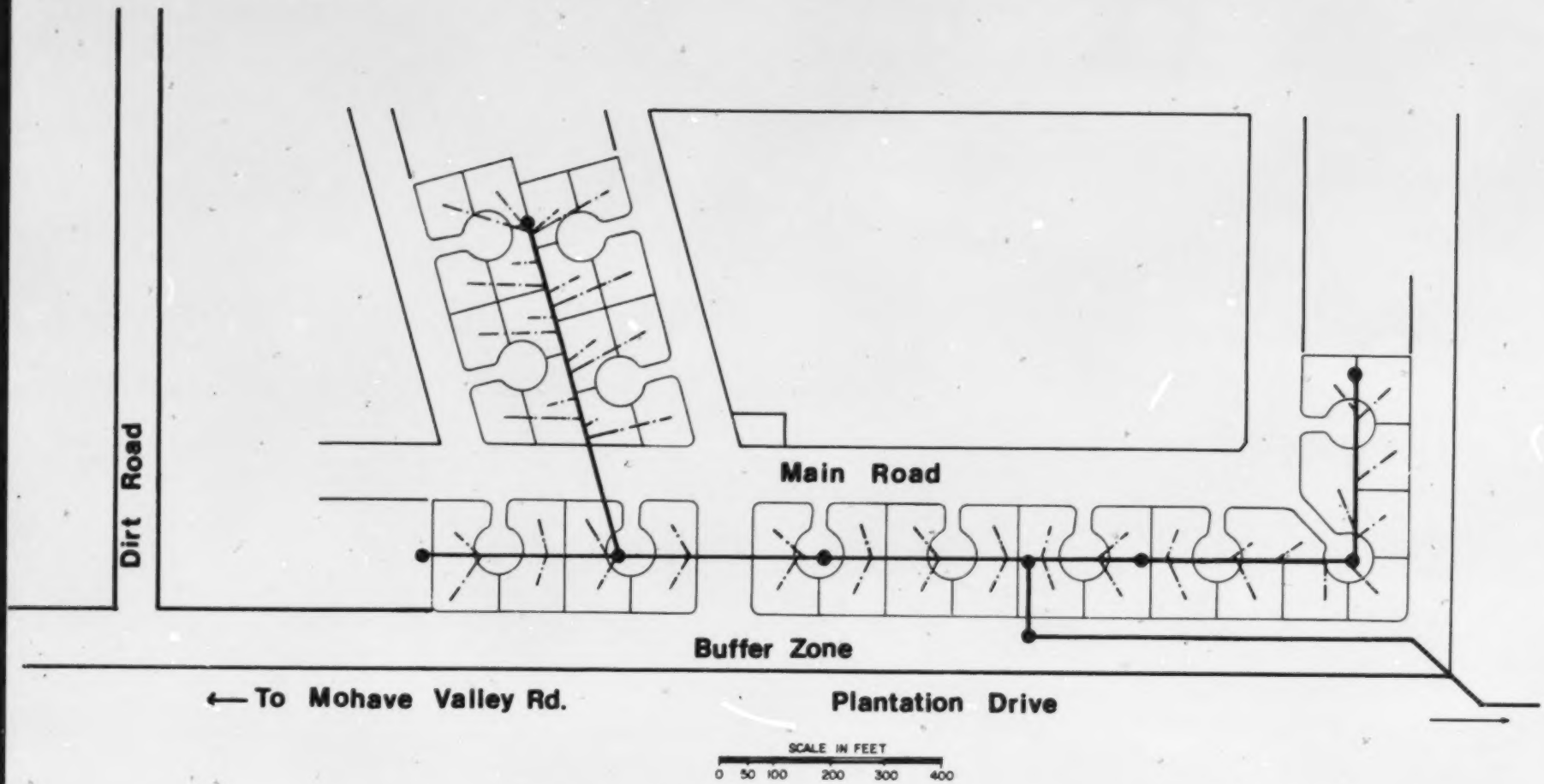
6" Water line ———

4" Water line —·—·—

2" Water line ·····

1" Water line – – – –

Prepared by Office of Economic Planning and Development Community Affairs	FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ARIZONA VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM	N FIGURE IV-4



LEGEND

8" Sewer line ———

4" Sewer line —·—

Manhole —●—

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FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

ARIZONA VILLAGE SEWER SYSTEM

N

FIGURE IV-5

Adult Education

The educational emphasis should also center on adults. The tribal council should strive to establish a Graduate Equivalent Degree program (GED) on the reservation at the community center. Although there is currently an adult education program in Needles, most tribal members are reluctant to participate.

Health Care and Facilities

The Mojave people indicate they receive inadequate health care. At present, the Indian Health Service provides no direct health care services to the tribe. Clinics that were held last year have since been discontinued. Patients are referred to the Public Health Service Hospital in Parker for the majority of their health needs.

Tribal members have been utilizing private clinics in Needles. On all other occasions, tribal members are referred to the hospital in Parker or to the Phoenix Indian Medical Center in Phoenix.

The tribal health committee reports the Community Health Representative (CHR) program has improved medical services. The CHR program, initiated in 1969, now consists of three health representatives. They function to check on the elderly and transport people to Parker and to Needles.

Police and Fire Protection

Police and fire protection for the Needles Village is provided by the City of Needles. Law enforcement for the Arizona and Nevada portions of the reservation is covered by the tribal police. There are only two tribal policemen who must work 12 hour shifts. The police are also deputized by the Mohave County Sheriff and have an informal reciprocal agreement to assist one another.

The current agricultural development on tribal lands in the Mohave Valley area has placed additional burdens on the tribal police. Equipment used for clearing the land for the agricultural development has been vandalized and therefore, police surveillance is needed. County law enforcement in the Mohave Valley is limited, at best. Prisoners must be transported to Kingman for incarceration.

The Mojave tribal police force needs at least three additional officers to assure 24 hour protection on the reservation. As development of tribal lands increases, so will the need for additional patrolmen. The tribe should consider working with the sheriff's office to develop, through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration program, a holding facility for prisoners in the area.

Fire protection for the Arizona lands is available from the Mohave Valley Fire District. Currently, there is no development on Nevada lands. The tribe should pursue acquiring their own fire truck and training tribal people as volunteer firemen. As the tribe further develops its own police and fire protection, it might consider contracting with the surrounding jurisdiction to provide these services for a fee.

Chapter V

SHOPPING CENTER FEASIBILITY STUDY

A successful shopping center requires an appropriate location which must provide the best opportunity for a successful operation. The proper location is determined by evaluating a number of important economic considerations. This report examines these economic considerations and studies the feasibility of locating a shopping center on the Fort Mojave Indian reservation. Population projections, an inventory of retail space, vehicular traffic counts, and discussions with area residents are the factors considered in this analysis.

Characteristics of the Proposed Shopping Center Location

The Fort Mojave Tribe would like to construct a large shopping center on the northwest portion of Section 14, which is reservation land (FIGURE V-1). The site under consideration is on the corner of Arizona State Route 95 and the access road leading to the bridge which crosses the Colorado River thereby linking Arizona with Needles. State Route 95 continues north through the Mohave Valley to Bullhead City and Kingman; also, it proceeds south to Topock, Interstate 40 and Lake Havasu City. (See FIGURE III-3, Page 18.)

The site possesses water and utility services which are readily available. Mohave Electric Cooperative, Inc. provides electric power and Southwest Natural Gas Company, which is supplied by El Paso Natural Gas, furnishes natural gas to the site. Citizens Utility Telephone Company provides telephone service.

Population concentrations and highway locations delimit the marketing area which can be realistically served by the Fort Mojave Tribe's proposed shopping center. For the purpose of this study, the proposed Fort Mojave shopping centers marketing area is defined as the area encompassed within a 20 mile radius from the proposed location; this marketing area which includes portions of Nevada, California, the Mohave Valley in Arizona, and the communities of Needles, Oatman and Topock is shown in FIGURE V-2. The 20 mile radius marketing area limits maximum driving times to the proposed location to approximately 40 minutes. Low population density and relatively long driving distances mandate that the proposed shopping center be regional in scope.

Although significant driving distances separate concentrations of population from the proposed shopping facility, the marketing area and the bordering region lack diversity and quantity of retail services. Because of these features of the marketing area, people will be more likely to drive a longer distance to shop than in an urban area. These factors reinforce the appeal of the proposed site for a regionally oriented shopping center.

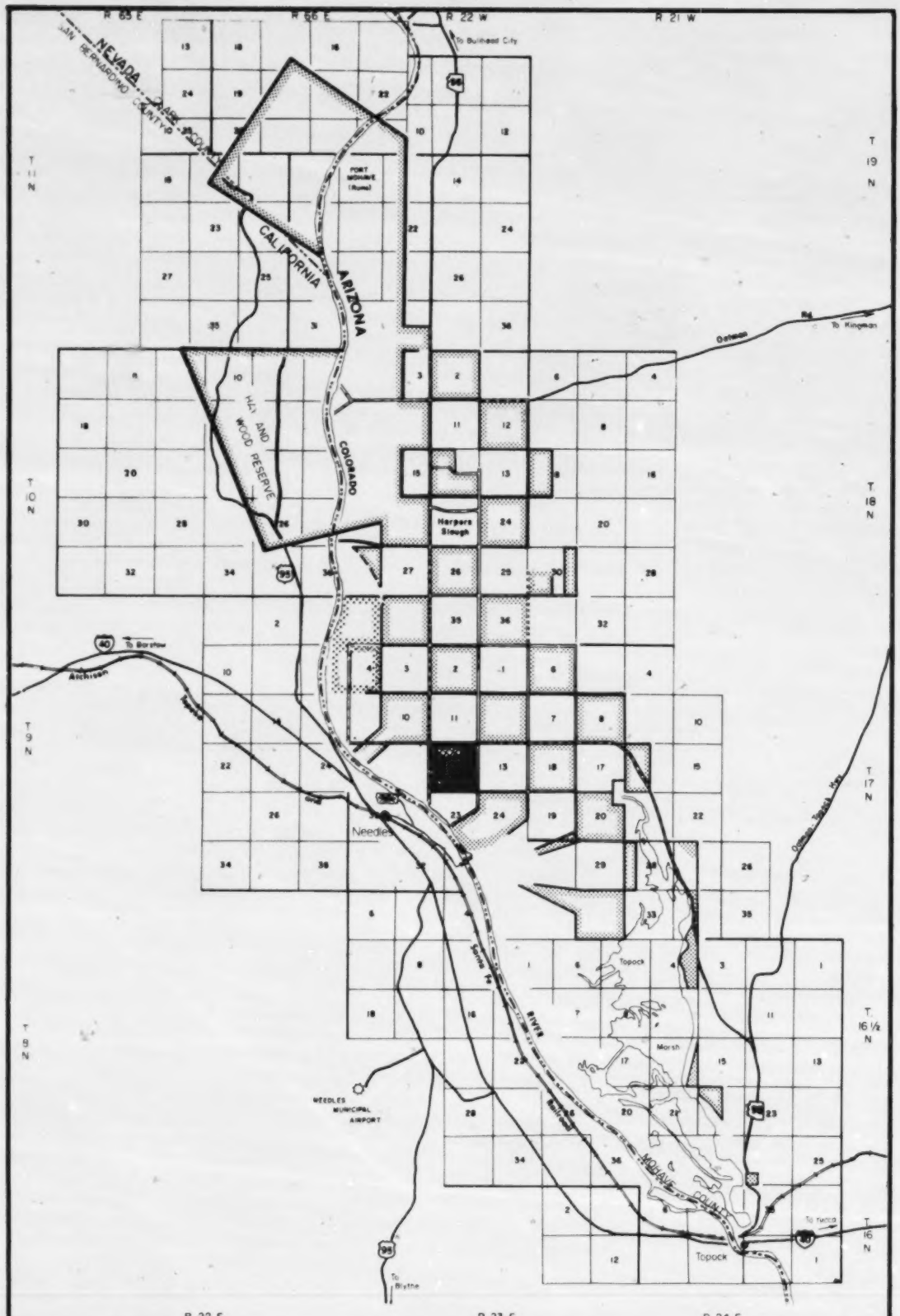
Socioeconomic and Demographic Data

Knowledge of the size, income and age distribution of the marketing area's population provides necessary information to determine the feasibility of the shopping center. This information gives the size of the market, the purchasing power and purchasing characteristics of the population within the area.

The Fort Mojave marketing area population is composed of both residential and nonresidential components. TABLE V-1 indicates the residential population contained within concentric rings around the proposed shopping center location:

These population estimates underscore the low population density of the marketing area. The significant highway distances, separating the proposed location from population concentrations, illustrates the necessity of constructing a shopping center which has regional appeal.

Tourists and second home owners form the nonresidential population component. Although substantial in absolute size, this nonresidential population component has a mixed economic impact upon the Fort Mojave marketing region.



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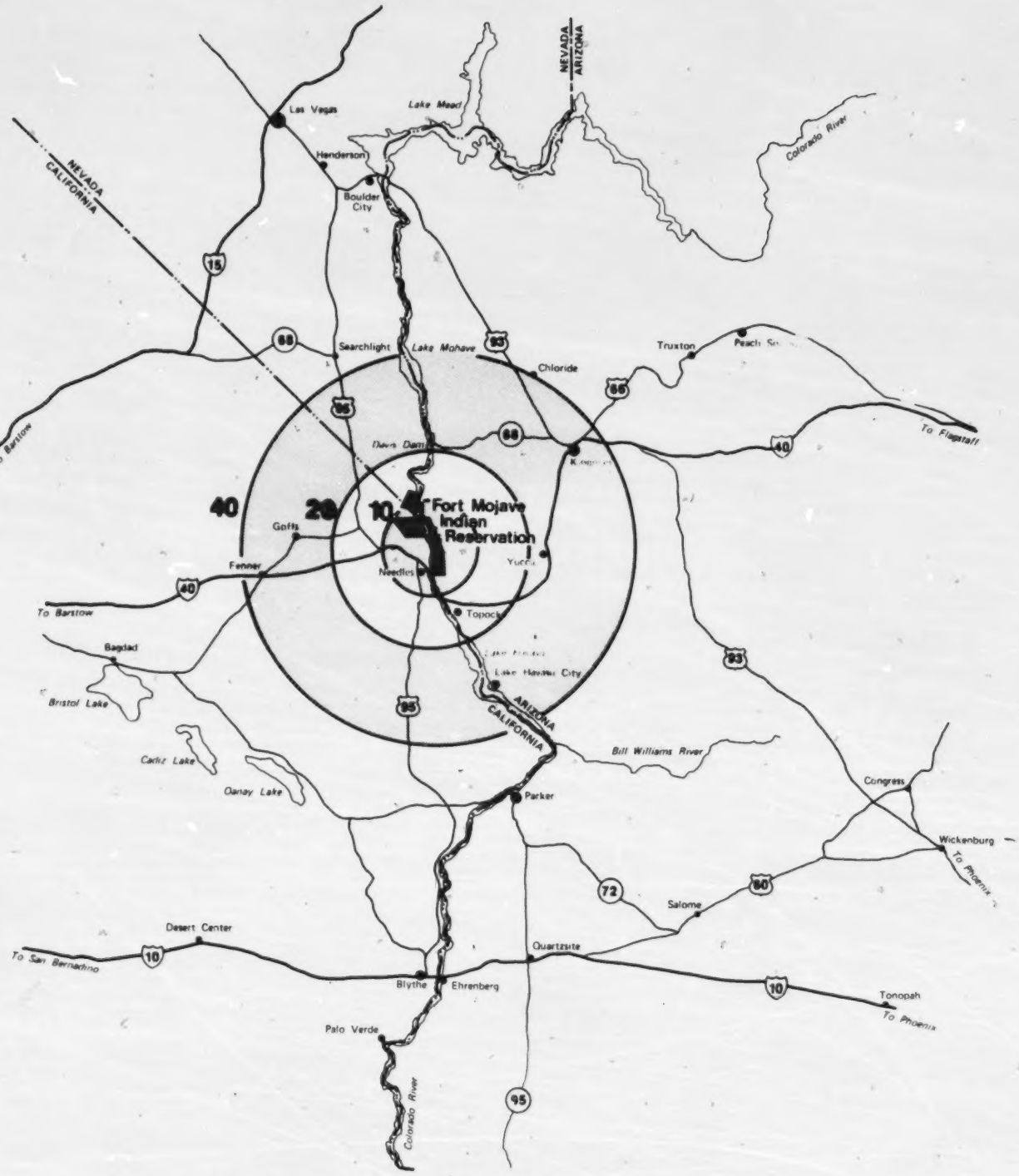
FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LOCATION OF SECTION 14

N

FIGURE V-1



Distance Shown in Miles

PREPARED BY OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR THROUGH OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FORT MOJAVE MARKETING REGION	N FIGURE V-2

The second home owners have a greater economic impact than the tourists because of their initial capital investment, i.e. their second home. Their tendency to make visits of greater duration also increases their demand for retail goods and services within the marketing area. Because they do own a second home, these nonresidential second home owners have purchasing characteristics and desires which would overlap residential demand and will be accounted for in the residential demand analysis for gross retail space.

The tourist portion of the nonresidential population component has an insignificant impact upon the Fort Mojave marketing region. A preliminary survey, "Water Oriented Recreation in the vicinity of Bullhead City, Arizona," by Lay James Gibson and Richard W. Reeves finds that tourists in the Bullhead City area, which is assumed to be representative of Colorado River tourism in general, do not have a substantial impact upon the economy. Most tourists, 62 percent, estimate that their local expenditures are less than $100 per visit. Area tourists exert a high degree of self-sufficiency. Only 23 percent stay in motels and while 78 percent stay seven nights or less, 37 percent spend two nights or less. Generally, tourists bring supplies from home and either camp out-of-doors or bring a trailer. The Mohave County Planning and Zoning Commission indicates this trend may be changing. There may be some change in tourist patterns due to the energy crisis. Businessmen indicate that tourists are staying longer (a week, instead of a weekend) because of the high price of gas.

Data from the 1970 U.S. Census for Mohave County and Needles is useful also. Educational level, employment information, and income information give a better indication of the buying tastes and purchasing power of the Fort Mojave marketing area population.

The marketing area population is fairly well educated and receives a good income. For all persons 25 years old and over who reside in Needles, the median number of school years completed is 12.3 years. This compares with 12.2 years for both males and females who are 25 years old and over and who reside in Mohave County. Needles has a median family income of $11,309 and Mohave County has a median family income of $9,241. In Mohave County 9.7 percent of all families have incomes below the poverty level and in Needles it is only 4.2 percent.

A December 1973 public opinion survey which was conducted for the Mohave County Board of Supervisors, reveals fairly current socioeconomic information about the Needles area and the adjacent portions of the Mohave Valley. The following income table updates the income data from the 1970 census (TABLE V-2).

The survey information cannot be directly compared with the 1970 census data because the census data was for the entire county while the survey information is for Needles and the Mohave Valley only. But, when considering the marketing area to be served by the shopping center, both sets of data are valuable.

Transportation

Because shopping area population is not concentrated at the proposed site, transportation access becomes an important consideration. Good roads serve the site. However, the inadequate Needles bridge obstructs convenient access from the city. The critical transportation access problem will not be alleviated until the new bridge is constructed.

Currently, officials from Mohave County, City of Needles, San Bernardino County and the Fort Mojave Tribe are considering start-up construction of a new bridge which crosses the Colorado River at Needles (FIGURE V-3).

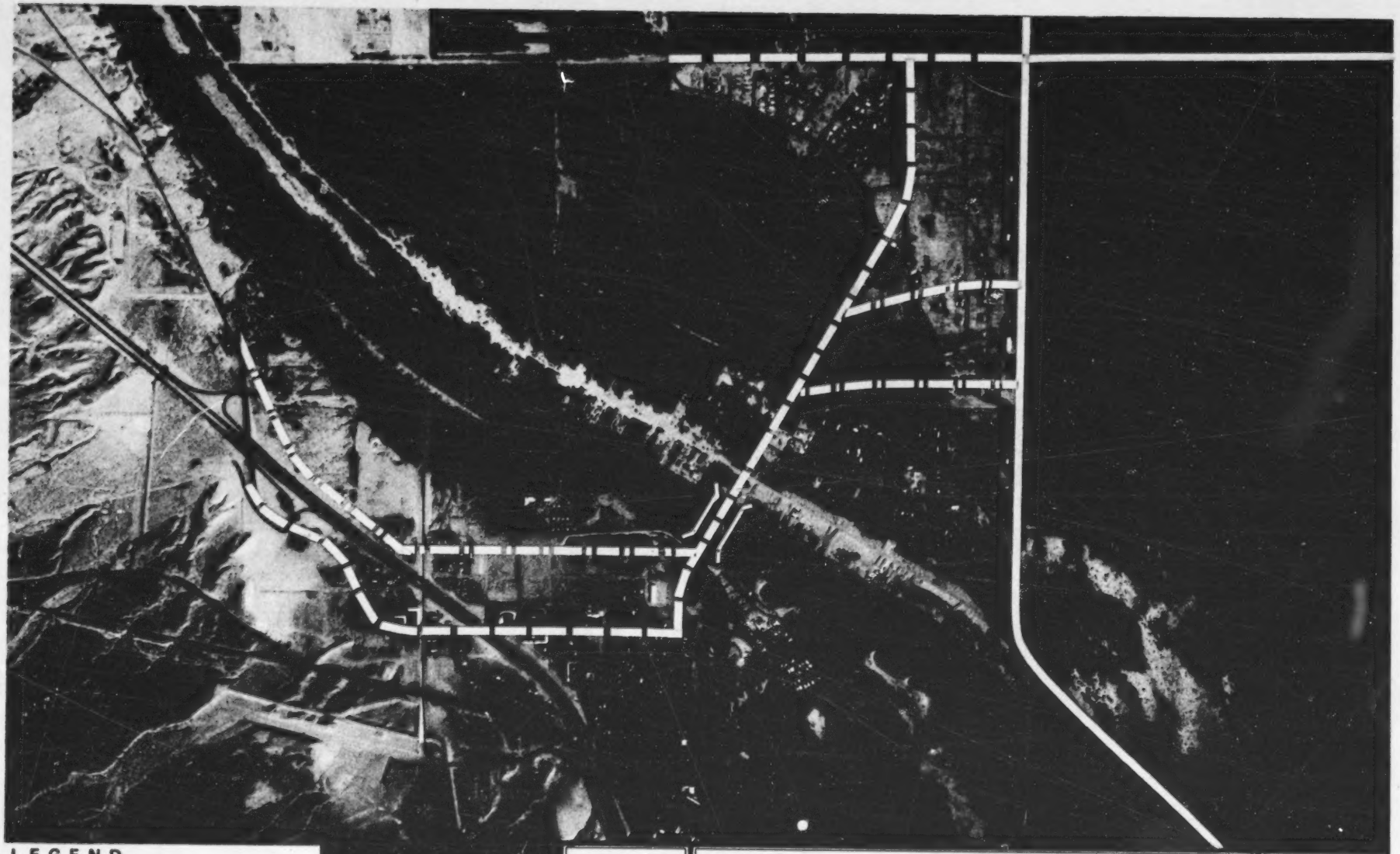

LEGEND
Primary Access Route
Secondary Access Route
Bridge
Existing Route
PREPARED BY OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR THROUGH OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
NEEDLES BRIDGE LOCATION
N
FIGURE V-3

TABLE V-1

FORT MOJAVE MARKETING AREA
RESIDENTIAL POPULATION

Radius of Concentric Ring Around the Site	1974 Residential Population Within the Concentric Ring
10 miles	6,261
20 miles	11,959
40 miles	36,109

TABLE V-2

TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN 1972

Income	Percent of Mohave Valley Families	Percent of Needles Families
$ 0- 1,999	2%	3%
2,000- 3,999	8	14
4,000- 5,999	8	18
6,000- 7,999	7	13
8,000- 9,999	12	7
10,000-11,999	15	12
12,000-14,999	18	8
15,000-24,999	28	19
25,000-49,999	2	6
50,000 +	0	0

The new proposed Needles bridge will consist of constructing a two-lane highway bridge across the Colorado River together with connecting roads in the vicinity of Needles and the Fort Mojave Reservation. The project will replace an existing one-lane wooden-deck bridge which was constructed in 1952 by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The project is scheduled to be constructed in two stages. The first stage will involve bridge construction and approach roads (River Road in Needles to Levee Way in Arizona). This would require traffic to use existing Levee Way between Harbor Avenue and Barrackman Road as an interim connection until stage two (improvement of Levee Way) can be financed and constructed.

The limits of the bridge project are between the intersection of River Road (Arch Street) and K Street in Needles and 0.05 miles north of intersection of Barrackman Road and Levee Way. The project is within the corridor established for Federal-Aid Secondary Route between Interstate 40 in California and Arizona State Route 95 in Mohave County.

A new, modern bridge linking Arizona and California at Needles will increase traffic flows between the two regions. Presently, there is substantial interaction and travel between both sides of the Colorado River. Moffatt & Nichol, Engineers finds from October, 1974 traffic counts that the average daily bridge traffic is approximately 3,000 vehicles per day. Holidays and periods of special recreation-oriented events increase daily bridge traffic to 4,800 vehicles or greater. According to a recent survey conducted for the Mohave County Board of Supervisors, Mohave Valley residents make a monthly average of 46.58 crossings of the Colorado River at Needles while Needles residents make a monthly average of 14.90 crossings. TABLE V-3 presents these travel relationships. Other survey findings indicate that 86 percent of Mohave Valley residents make 1.5 crossings per day. Survey results also show that the average Mohave Valley resident patronizes a store in Needles 15.84 times per month. In addition, 48 percent of Mohave Valley households have at least one member who works in Needles. The data indicates that Needles serves the area as the commercial center and as an important employment center.

The preliminary report from Moffatt & Nichol, Engineers contains trip purpose information from interviews of vehicle drivers who were crossing the Needles Bridge. the following tables summarize information which appears in the preliminary report:

TABLE V-3

CROSSINGS OF THE COLORADO RIVER AT NEEDLES

Time Frame	Mohave Valley Residents	Needles Residents
Average times/month	46.58	14.90
Less than nine times/month	14%	56%
Nine or more times/month	86%	44%

Source: Lay James Gibson for the Mohave County Board of Supervisors, "An Evaluation of Locational Preferences for a Proposed Bridge in the vicinity of Needles, California," p. 8.

Traffic volume as measured by 24-hour average traffic counts gives a basis for evaluating the demand which the stores within the proposed shopping center will meet. The passing vehicles are a readily available source of retail customers. Additional customers from Mohave County and California will be drawn to the proposed shopping center by the variety, quality, and attractiveness of retail services offered.

Although the traffic count on the roads bordering the proposed shopping center site is fairly low, roads in the immediate shopping area, i.e. within a 10-20 mile radius, have vehicular traffic flows which are substantially higher.

With the development of a shopping facility, traffic would increase significantly on roads bordering the proposed site as retail stores attract people to the site. Traffic volumes will increase even further on these roads with the relocation of the bridge which joins Arizona and California at Needles.

TABLE V-4

TRAFFIC COUNTS

Route No.	Road Section	Average 24-hour traffic volume
In Arizona[1]		
I-40(66)	California State Line-Yucca	3,700
ST 95	Jct. I-40(66) - Spur to Needles	740
ST 95	Spur to Needles - River View Drive (17.16 miles north)	2,700
ST 95	River View Drive - Baseline Road (near Riviera)	5,100
ST 95	Baseline Road - Bullhead City	6,900
In California[2]		
I-40	north of Needles	6,100
I-40	south of Needles	6,600
U.S. 95	south of Needles	2,300
	Bridge Rd. east of Needles	3,800
	River Rd. north of Needles	200

[1]Data from 1974 traffic counts by the Arizona Department of Transportation.

[2]Data from 1973 traffic counts by the California Department of Transportation.

TABLE V-5

VEHICLE TRIP DISTRIBUTION BY TRIP PURPOSE

AVERAGE WEEKDAY

Vehicle Trip Purpose at Destination

Trip Origin	Work	Business Related	Home	Service	Recreation	Social or Entertainment	Shopping	Med	Others	% of Total
Work	2	17	224	20	0	5	5	1	0	13
Business Related	11	63	51	7	0	1	3	0	0	6
Home	146	59	5	182	66	147	146	40	4	38
Service	19	22	216	28	79	28	15	2	0	20
Recreation	0	0	86	9	11	2	3	0	0	5
Social or Entertainment	2	2	101	9	2	7	3	0	0	6
Shopping	4	3	200	5	7	4	8	0	0	11
Medical	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Others	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
% of Totals	9	8	43	12	8	9	9	2	--	100

AVERAGE WEEKEND DAY

Vehicle Trip Purpose at Destination

Trip Origin	Work	Business Related	Home	Service	Recreation	Social or Entertainment	Shopping	Medical	Others	% of Total
Work	1	4	127	4	2	0	2	0	0	7
Business Related	4	23	41	3	0	1	1	0	0	3
Home	87	44	9	129	113	233	173	4	1	37
Service	3	4	169	23	97	18	5	1	0	15
Recreation	1	2	258	14	28	5	5	1	0	14
Social or Entertainment	1	1	243	9	5	8	6	0	0	13
Shopping	0	0	219	5	5	3	8	0	0	11
Medical	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Others	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
% of Totals	5	4	50	9	11	12	9	--	--	100

Source: Moffatt & Nichol, Engineers for the County of San Bernardino Public Works Agency, "Phase I; Preliminary Report, Colorado River Crossing at Needles, California," p. 28.

Retail Space Inventory

To adequately assess the feasibility of building a new shopping center, the amount of existing retail space must be inventoried. A 1974 inventory of the gross retail space for the marketing area reveals that 171,000 square feet exists within a ten mile radius and 262,000 square feet within a 20 mile radius. This is 21.90 square feet per capita within a 20 mile radius of the proposed location. The inventory and subsequent discussion includes regional shopping facilities and all retail services except gasoline stations and automotive services, office space, restaurants, bars, banks, and motels.

The Public Opinion Survey conducted for the Mohave County Board of Supervisors reveals interesting information about the shopping habits of people in Mohave County and Needles, and also the expectations of the commercial businesses. All the Needles shopkeepers who were interviewed indicate that the Mohave Valley area is growing more rapidly than Needles and the adjacent California area. Moreover, 82 percent of the Needles shopkeepers state that they hope to increase their business from the Arizona side of the Colorado River, taking advantage of this rapid growth.

Interviews with the Needles shopkeepers also reveal that an unweighted average of 24.72 percent of the Needles shopkeepers' business comes from across the Colorado River in Arizona; however, 26 percent of the shopkeeprs indicate that 33 percent or more of their business comes from Arizona residents.

The interviews indicate shopkeepers in Needles believe significant growth in retail demand is occuring on the Arizona side of the Colorado River. The proposed shopping center is closer and more conveniently located to the growth areas of the region than Needles. Commercial facilities on the proposed shopping center site would be in a better position to capture the expected rapid growth in retail demand on the Arizona side of the Colorado River than commercial facilities in Needles.

Absorption of Gross Retail Space

To determine whether the proposed shopping center would be feasible, present gross retail space must be calculated and the future demand for retail space must be estimated. The demand for gross retail space is a function of population. Therefore, population must be projected and the amount of gross retail space which the projected population can support must be calculated. The amount of future additions to gross retail space which the projected population can support, determines whether the proposed shopping center, which will bring a large increment of gross retail space into the marketing area, will be successful.

TABLE V-6 gives the population data from which gross retail space is calculated.

Three population projects are given for both 1980 and 1985 since population projections for the marketing area of the proposed shopping center are more accurately evaluated if a population range is considered for a specific year. Three population figures - low, medium, and high - are given for 1980 and 1985. Population ranges are unavailable for the Needles and Nevada population components. These components have only one population figure for 1980 and 1985.

Gross retail space is projected for 1980 and 1985 by calculating the gross retail space per capita from 1974 population and gross retail space inventory data. The gross retail space per capita is then multiplied by each population projection to obtain 1980 and 1985 gross retail space since the current demand for gross retail space per capita is assumed to remain constant over time. The gross retail space per capita used in the calculations for this study is 21.90 square feet per capita.

The gross retail space estimates and projections include vacant retail space and retail space which serves the non-residential demand for goods and services. Each marketing area will possess vacancies; this is unavoidable and is necessary to permit location changes. Non-residential demand is important to this particular marketing area and it is incorporated within gross retail space estimates.

The gross retail space calculations shown in TABLE V-6 are not encouraging. ONLY THE HIGH POPULATION PROJECTION INDICATES SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH IN THE DEMAND FOR GROSS RETAIL SPACE IN 1980. NEVERTHELESS, BY 1985 ALL THREE POPULATION PROJECTIONS REVEAL SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN THE DEMAND FOR GROSS RETAIL SPACE.

Using the medium population projections to determine the annual additions to gross retail space from 1975 to 1980 does not give encouraging results when realistic, perhaps even overly optimistic, assumptions are made about the amount of existing retail space and additional increments of retail space which will be captured by the proposed center. The following table provides this information:

TABLE V-6

TOTAL SUPPORTABLE RETAIL SPACE WITHIN
THE FT. MOJAVE MARKETING AREA

	Mohave County Area Population	Needles Area* Population	Nevada Area* Population	Total Shopping Center Area Population	Retail Space Which can be Supported	Retail Space Which must be Absorbed
Current Estimate	8,072	4,812	143	13,027	286,277	--
1980 Low Projection	8,518	5,218	855	14,591	319,543	33,266
1985 Low Projection	11,037	5,716	5,000	21,753	476,391	190,114
1980 Medium Projection	10,350	5,218	855	16,423	359,664	73,387
1985 Medium Projection	12,650	5,716	5,000	23,366	511,715	225,438
1980 High Projection	14,551	5,218	855	20,624	451,666	165,389
1985 High Projection	25,472	5,716	5,000	36,188	792,517	506,240

*Population ranges are unavailable for the Needles and Nevada population components; therefore, unlike Mohave County, these components have only one population figure for 1980 and 1985.

The calculations for TABLE V-7 assume a shopping center at the proposed location will capture 15 percent of existing gross retail space within the Fort Mojave marketing area. Primarily existing business would relocate in the new center to take advantage of newer, somewhat larger store space. Also the table assumes that the proposed center would capture an optimistic 33 percent of annual additions to gross retail space in the Fort Mojave marketing area.

The following table, which uses the high population projections to calculate the amount of retail space which the proposed center could capture, again illustrates that only a small shopping center is feasible.

The Fort Mojave Tribe envisions a regional center at the proposed site. The principal tenant in a regional shopping center is a department store which has a minimum gross leaseable area of 100,000 square feet. Although a regional center provides a substantial variety and selection of retail goods and services, an average regional shopping center has approximately 500,000 square feet. This is far larger than the marketing area can support and the average regional shopping center has about twice as much gross retail space as the entire marketing area. THIS ANALYSIS CLEARLY INDICATES THAT THE PROPOSED CENTER WILL NOT CAPTURE A PORTION OF FUTURE RETAIL SPACE DEMAND SIGNIFICANTLY LARGE ENOUGH TO MAKE THE PROPOSED REGIONAL CENTER ECONOMICALLY JUSTIFIABLE.

A community shopping center is larger than a neighborhood center and ranks between the neighborhood and regional centers in the shopping center size and service hierarchy. The community shopping center has an average of 180,000 square feet of gross leaseable area and provides a wider range of goods and services than the neighborhood center. It does not have the large department stores nor offer the wide variety of goods and services of the regional shopping center.

TABLE V-7

MEDIUM POPULATION PROJECTIONS TO DETERMINE THE PROPORTION OF THE MARKET THE PROPOSED SHOPPING CENTER WILL CAPTURE
(Gross Retail Square Feet)

Year	Total Gross Retail Space Demand Based Upon Population	Assumptions: Capture 15% of Existing Retail Space	Assumptions: Capture 33% of Annual Additions to Retail Space	Total Retail Space Captured by Center
1975	286,277	42,942	--	42,942
1976	299,745	--	4,444	47,386
1977	313,827	--	4,647	52,033
1978	328,566	--	4,864	56,897
1979	344,027	--	5,102	61,999
1980	359,664	--	5,160	67,159

Although the Fort Mojave Tribe would prefer a regional center, projections show that a regional center is not feasible because the gross retail space requirements are too large. Medium population projections show that a shopping center at the proposed location could capture 67,159 gross retail square feet by 1980. High population projections indicate that the proposed shopping center could capture 51,918 gross square feet of total retail demand within the Fort Mojave marketing area by 1975 and 97,520 gross square feet by 1980.

A *neighborhood shopping center would be the most feasible type of center for the Fort Mojave Tribe.* The average neighborhood center contains 50,000 gross square feet, a reasonable size for the marketing area compared with the amount of gross retail space the proposed shopping center could capture. A neighborhood center is of sufficient size for the basic purpose of providing daily living needs by offering food, drugs, and various personal services.

The data in the previous tables clearly indicates that a regional center would be inappropriate for the Fort Mojave marketing area and that a neighborhood center has the greatest feasibility.

Factors Encouraging Shopping Center Development

Although the projected additions to gross retail space are somewhat small, important considerations suggest that a new, well-planned shopping center would be a viable competitor within the marketing area under consideration.

The Needles-Mohave Valley marketing area has a shortage of vital retail services to provide adequate service to the population. For example, there is only one drug store within a ten mile radius of the proposed site, and there is only one other drug store within a 20 mile radius. Many residents would like to have a discount drug store available. Currently, the nearest discount drug store is either Blythe, a distance of 97 miles, or Lake Havasu City, a distance of 46 miles. Needles-Mohave Valley residents indicate they shop those locations when convenient.

Neither the marketing area, Kingman nor Lake Havasu City has a chain discount department store. Residents must travel a great distance to shop one. A chain discount store would offer the proposed shopping center and the residents attractive benefits. A discount store would pull customers from substantial distances, benefiting stores in the center, and capturing significant portions of the total marketing area's demand for retail goods and services. The chain discount store would also benefit the consumer by offering a large variety of reasonably priced, quality goods.

Residents also complain that existing retail stores in Needles and in the Mohave Valley do not have a large, desirable selection of goods. The stores are either too small to carry a large selection of goods, or the store just does not stock an adequate variety. For example, the variety store in Needles is a small, antiquated facility which does not stock an extensive selection of goods. When lower priced goods cannot be obtained here, the consumer must travel to Blythe, Lake Havasu City, or Kingman to find merchandise of similar price and quality. Moreover, many Indians cannot find suitable clothes in Needles because the Needles stores which sell clothes do not stock large sizes. These tribal members must go to another community, e.g., 20 miles to Bullhead City, for large size clothes.

Store owners and store managers in the Fort Mojave marketing area criticize the inadequate number of available buildings for expansion or relocation. A shopping center would help alleviate this problem and could attract existing retail stores which wish to relocate.

TABLE V-8

HIGH POPULATION PROJECTIONS TO DETERMINE THE PROPORTION OF THE MARKET THE PROPOSED SHOPPING CENTER WILL CAPTURE
(Gross Retail Square Feet)

Year	Total Gross Retail Space Demand Based Upon Population	Assumptions: Capture 15% of Existing Retail Space	Assumptions: Capture 33% of Annual Additions to Retail Space	Total Retail Space Captured by Center
1975	286,277	42,942	--	42,942
1976	313,477	--	8,976	51,918
1977	343,239	--	9,821	61,739
1978	375,848	--	10,761	72,500
1979	411,589	--	11,795	84,295
1978	451,666	--	13,225	97,520

TABLE V-9

SHOPPING CENTER TYPES

Type	Gross Retail Range	Square Feet Average
Neighborhood	10,000 - 100,000	50,000
Community	100,000 - 300,000	180,000
Regional	300,000 - 1,000,000	500,000

Summary Recommendations

The Fort Mojave Tribe could construct a successful shopping center if it grants sufficient incentives to attract a desirable major tenant. The tenant must have sufficient pulling power to generate a level of demand to guarantee the success of other tenants within the shopping center.

Inadequate demand would make stores, e.g. discount or department stores with strong pulling power, reluctant to locate at the proposed center. By permitting a large store with sufficient pulling power to lease space for a fairly low cost, the retail firm may have enough incentive to locate within the proposed shopping center. The provision of this financial incentive would not be directly profitable for the tribe, but adequate compensation would be received from other tenants locating within the center to take advantage of the traffic induced by the tenant with greater drawing power. Another benefit arising from the proposed shopping center development would be the employment opportunities for members of the Fort Mojave Tribe.

Other factors to stimuate customer traffic should also be considered. If the proposed shopping center is approved, the tribe should build a shopping center which is both modern and attractive. Also tenants should be selected as carefully as possible to offer customers a good variety of reasonably priced goods and services.

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Chapter VI

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The Executive Summary of the Fort Mojave Tribe Comprehensive Plan is a tool of the Mojave people to improve their quality of life. The plan assists the tribe in problem solving. Decisions can be made based on tribal goals and tribal potential.

The tribe presently has a concrete information base to mold its own future and there is available a publication documenting tribal needs. Now the comprehensive plan is completed and it is crucial the plan be "made to work for you."

Within this chapter and the appendix are suggestions for the identification of resources to assist the tribe in a variety of areas. Some of these resources are being utilized while others are still untapped. The tribe is encouraged to fully utilize all available assistance whether federal, state, local or private.

Inventory of Resources

Numerous programs through various agencies are available to assist Mojave tribal members. The tribal office is the starting point for aid. Initial contact should be made here to determine what services the tribe can provide or which agency is best able to render assistance.

The Fort Mojave Tribe Organizational Chart (FIGURE VI-1) shows the tribal government and a number of agencies which render assistance to the tribe. Examples of those providing assistance include the tribal attorney, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service and the Indian Development District of Arizona. The purpose of this chart and narrative is to specify the services available to the tribe through existing agencies.

Indian Development District of Arizona

The Fort Mojave Tribe is a member of the Indian Development District of Arizona (IDDA), a nonprofit, state-chartered organization. The purpose of IDDA is to aid and facilitate sound economic planning for development on reservations in conjunction with surrounding non-Indian areas. IDDA also administers special manpower programs for Indian tribes. The San Bernardino County Indian Center, Inc. also assists the tribe with manpower programs.

Tribal Advisory Services

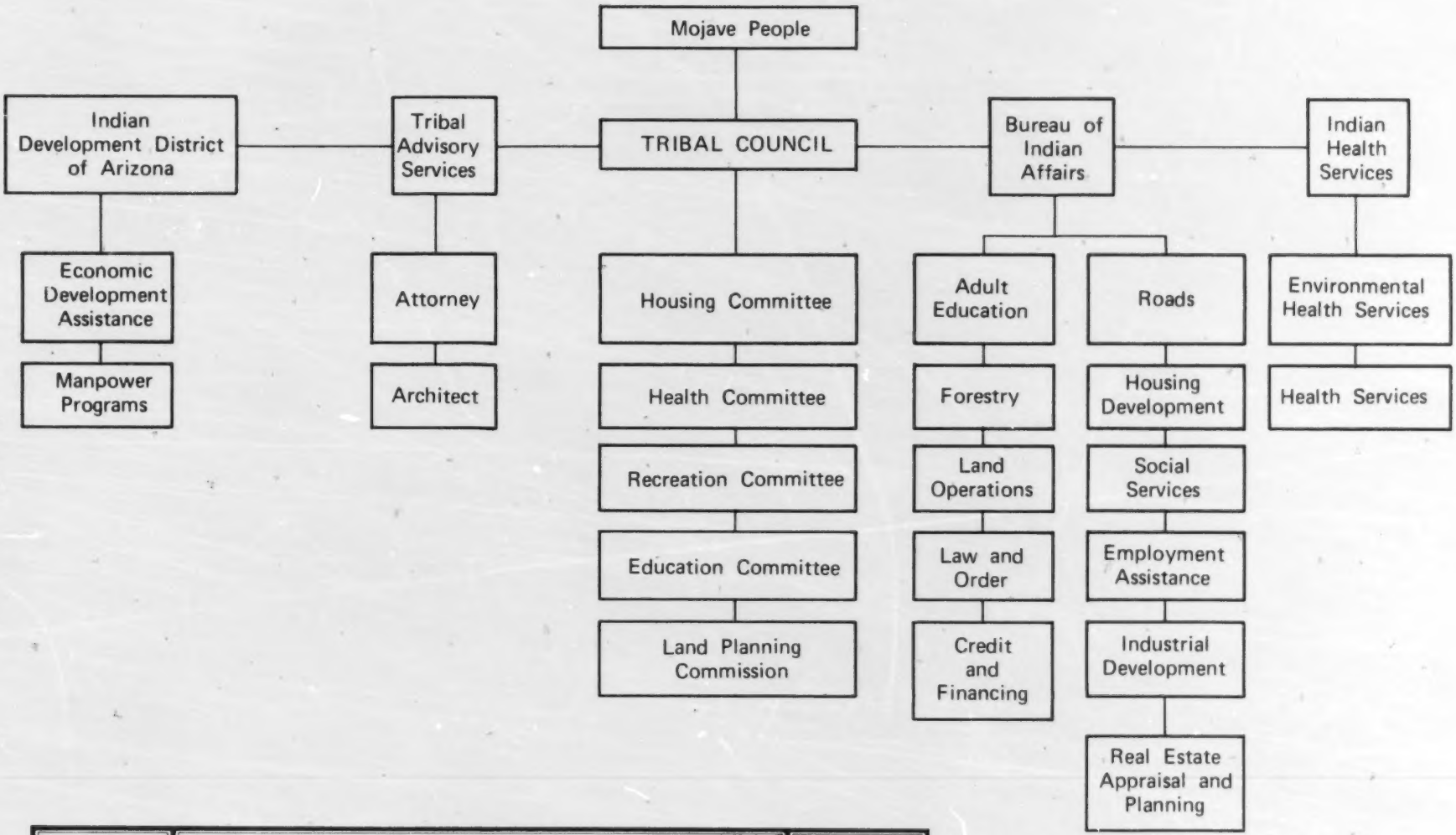
The tribe avails itself of a number of advisory services. The use of a lawyer is a good example of this type of service. Another example of advisory service is the hiring of an architect to prepare housing plans.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, through the Colorado River Agency in Parker, Arizona, has a wide array of services available to the Fort Mojave Tribe. Listed below are 11 of the functional areas in which an individual from the Bureau of Indian Affairs is assigned to perform.

Adult Education: This individual is responsible for operation of adult education programs on the reservation. This responsibility includes reports on workshops, seminars, instructional materials and program guides.

Employment Assistance: This individual is responsible for carrying out a program to inform Indians about working and living opportunities in urban industrial areas. On a voluntary basis, he may assist Indians who wish to move to such centers for employment and settlement. Similarly, he will assist Indians regarding adult vocational training opportunities available under the employment assistance program.



PREPARED BY OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR THROUGH OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

FORT MOJAVE TRIBE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

FORT MOJAVE TRIBE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

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FIGURE VI-1

Forestry: This individual is responsbile for the management and protection of forestry resources. He develops forestry programs consistent with area-wide policies and objectives; and cooperates with other government agencies concerned with the management utilization and protection of forest resources.

Housing Development: This individual is responsible for planning, developing and carrying out mutual help and low income housing programs for Indians living on the reservation. He conducts studies and surveys necessary for the development of reservation programs designed to improve housing conditions.

He also represents Indian groups or individuals in their relations with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Farmers Home Administration, Veterans Administration, and other government agencies where housing for Indian groups or individuals is involved; and cooperates with the Indian Health Service in developing water and sewer systems.

Land Operations: This individual is responsible for the protection, conservation and proper utilization of Indian lands including soil, water, range, forest and wildlife. He is responsible for directing the agricultural development program and improvement in the utilization of crops, land and livestock.

He is also responsible for the preparation and execution of plans and conservation operations for each land unit and reservation unit. The development, delivery, control and sale of grazing privileges on Indian lands is also under his jurisdiction. The management and use of forest and wildlife resources, drainages, erosion control, conservation of moisture and equalization of stream flow are all his responsibilities.

Law and Order: This individual is responsible for the enforcement of law, prevention of crime, investigation of crimes and offenses and the administration of justice on Indian lands. He maintains liaison with law enforcement agencies and works to insure proper disposition in cases involving the peace, protection, welfare or the prosecution of Indians within his jurisdiction.

Roads: This individual is responsible for the administrative functions and carrying out of construction maintenance for all Indian service roads. He works with the Bureau of Public Roads, state and county highway commissions and other governmental units cooperating and coordinating Indian affairs roads projects with other systems on the reservation.

Social Services: This individual is responsible for the operation of the social services program. He prepares recommendations for the investigation of causes of indigency among Indians of the Fort Mojave Reservation. Financial assistance is given to Indians living on the reservation which is not available through other agencies. He works with community, state and federal officials toward the inclusion of Indians into social planning programs.

Credit and Financing: This individual gives technical advice to tribal organizations and cooperatives on credit and business matters, and arranges financing and loans to Indians through the Bureau when other financing is not available.

Industrial Development: Provides technical assistance to tribes on industrial development matters occurring within the area, and serves as liaison between the Bureau, tribes, federal, state, private and community organizations interested in development of the reservation area.

Real Estate Appraisal and Planning: Responsible for the development of the Bureau's programs of land planning and appraisal, and provides staff assistance in all phases of planning and real estate valuation.

Indian Health Service

Indian Health Service is a division of the Public Health Service under the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In relation to service to Indians, the Indian Health Service is concerned with two broad areas:

Health Services: The Indian Health Service is responsible for comprehensive health service for reservation Indians. Tribal members are referred to Indian hospital in Parker and the Phoenix Indian Medical Center in Phoenix.

Environmental Services: Water and sewer systems are provided through grants by the Indian Health Service to Indian reservations. The water system and the sewage collection and treatment facility in the Arizona Village were designed and funded by the Indian Health Service. The water and sewer lines in the Needles Village were also designed by Indian Health Service.

Employment of Tribal Members

The unemployment rate for Mojaves is nearly three times that of the surrounding area. The tribal council desires to improve employment opportunities for tribal members. Throughout the plan there are suggestions for increasing jobs for the Mojaves.

In order to increase the skills of tribal members, education and training should be emphasized. Youths with potential should be encouraged to develop their skills through all available programs. All leases of tribal lands should include provisions for hiring and training Indian people.

Education and employment will strengthen the individual, the family and the tribe.

Fort Mojave Tribe Indian Land Planning Commission

The Fort Mojave Tribal Council in October 1973 established an Indian Land Planning Commission. The purpose of the planning commission is to assist and advise the tribal council on all matters regulating the use or development of any property, including water rights adjacent to or affected by reservation land development.

The commission has also been instructed to prepare and recommend to the tribal council a master or general plan for the development of the entire Fort Mojave Indian Reservation. The plan would also include a zoning ordinance, zoning regulation and zoning maps, and reports on regulated land use, such as subdivision or land division regulations.

Environmental Impact

Indian people traditionally live in harmony with the natural environment. The privately developed land interspersed between Fort Mojave Reservation lands in Arizona is indicative of the types of development that can occur without proper controls.

The agricultural development underway and planned for the reservation will provide not only an economic base for the tribe but also an aesthetic quality to the entire reservation.

Future development of the reservation should be assessed to determine the impact on the area and the tribal people. Raw land once developed in a haphazard manner will be scarred for many, many years. The Mohave Valley is striking evidence of this fact.

The manner in which tribal lands are leased and used will have impact on many generation. All uses of reservation land should take into consideration the present and future environment.

Appendix

Resolution No. 77-41

RESOLUTION

Fort Mojave Tribal Council

WHEREAS, the Fort Mojave Tribe is duly organized pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1934, with a revised Constitution and Bylaws approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on January 7, 1977; and

WHEREAS, the United States government has recognized the need for the implementation of self-determination as indicated by enactment of certain acts and reinforcement acts; and

WHEREAS, the Fort Mojave Tribe is self-determination oriented, striving for economic development of its resources; fights for its rights and sovereignty; and pursues all feasible resources to enhance the same; and

WHEREAS, there are certain laws existing that were enacted earlier that actually stymie or completely eliminate progress toward the modern concept of Indians, Indian resource development, and self-determination; and

WHEREAS, the Fort Mojave Tribe's lands do lie in the States of Arizona, Nevada, and California; and

WHEREAS, the Fort Mojave Tribe is developing the potential of their reservation lands through agriculture leases, long-term recreational-commercial leases, through tribal agricultural enterprises and many other available avenues; and

WHEREAS, the largest long-term lease of Fort Mojave land does include reservation lands located in the State of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, this lessee is interested in developing the potential of the Fort Mojave lands under lease, the same as non-Indians do with lands they hold in fee, adjacent to the reservation; and

WHEREAS, the legal prohibition of gambling devices on reservation lands is a result of Section 1175 of Title 15 of the U.S.C., which was enacted by Congress on January 2, 1951 (64 Stat. 1135); and

WHEREAS, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe has become acutely aware of the discriminatory aspect of said gambling law because said portion of their reservation is located in the State of Nevada with considerable frontage on the Colorado River; and

WHEREAS, only a few miles north of the reservation boundary, the non-Indian is successfully operating casinos using gambling devices; and

WHEREAS, the Fort Mojave Tribe feels that this constitutes a violation of the equal protection and other equal rights under the United States constitution; and

WHEREAS, in 25 CFR, Part 1, Section 1.2, the Secretary of the Interior does retain certain powers to waive or make exceptions to the regulations found in Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations; and

WHEREAS, Title 18, Section 1161, of the United States Code did provide provisions for Tribes to overcome the prohibition of the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages on Indian country as long as the act conformed to applicable State laws and the affected tribe adopted an ordinance allowing the act; and

WHEREAS, the Fort Mojave Tribal Council is asking for the same privileges and rights given to other people under the Constitution of the United States, with the rights of sovereignty given to the tribes through treaties and laws.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Fort Mojave Tribal Council that the Department of the Interior cause a Bill to be introduced or support an introduction of a bill into the Senate and the House of Representatives allowing gambling devices to be lawful on the Fort Mojave Reservation, providing the act or transaction is in conformity with the applicable State laws, that an ordinance permitting gambling is duly adopted by the tribe having jurisdiction, that the ordinance be certified by the Secretary of the Interior and published in the Federal Register; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Fort Mojave Tribal Council that the attached draft of a Bill serve as guidelines and/or used as the final Bill enacted to provide for the extension of the economic growth of the Fort Mojave Reservation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Fort Mojave Tribal Council that the Secretary of the Interior exercise his authority and persuasive powers to cause this Bill to be enacted; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Fort Mojave Tribal Council that this resolution serve as a formal request to the members of the Senate, the members of the House of Representatives, the Governors of the States of Nevada, California and Arizona, the Gambling Commission of Nevada, and all other local governments to assist in the introduction and to support a Bill that would give the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe the right to develop their land as equal to the right of the non-Indian on fee land; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Fort Mojave Tribal Council that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, of the Department of the Interior, assist the Fort Mojave Tribe in securing this necessary legislation; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED by the Fort Mojave Tribal Council that the Tribal Council Chairman and Tribal Council Secretary is authorized to enter into and sign the necessary agreements to formalize legal gaming (gambling) on the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation.

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Local

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FOUNDATIONS WHICH MAKE GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR PROJECTS RELATED TO AMERICAN INDIANS AND OTHER MINORITY GROUPS*

American Indians

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P. O. Box 109
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The Luke B. Hancock Foundation
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The Educational Foundation of America
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Westport, CT 06880

The Akbar Fund, Inc.
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Charles E. Culpeper Foundation, Inc.
866 United Nations Plaza, Room 408
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The William H. Donner Foundation, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
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The Fort Foundation
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Minorities

Xerox Fund
Xerox Corporation
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Southern Education Foundation, Inc.
811 Cypress Street, N.E.
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Oscar Mayer Foundation, Inc.
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Cummins Engine Foundation
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The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.
111 West 50th Street
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Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation
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